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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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8 August 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

CHINA SEEKS EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR BALANCING ACT BETWEEN U.S.-USSR

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 7 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Karl Kraenzle: "China's New Western Policy--In Europe, Zhao Is Seeking not Only Money and Technology, but Also Support for His Balancing Act Between the Superpowers"]

[Text] Peking, 6 June--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang could not have described the purpose of his visit to West Europe more succinctly and precisely: Before his departure, he let it be known that West Europe--and above all the FRG--has "a lot of money and a highly developed technology." But in London, then in Bonn (this weekend), and finally at The Hague, the issue will be not only money and equipment for China's economy. Because this trip also has as its watchword the ending of China's "state of isolation," as the 65-year-old man quite recently expressed it--but without thereby drawing too close to the one or the other superpower.

West Europe offers an excellent prop for such a balancing act. Notwithstanding that the Peking leadership denies again and again that China is striving to attain the rank of the third superpower, it is the case that though it likes to pose as the champion of the poor and weak peoples of this earth, China's foreign-policy activism is clearly keyed to gaining authority and influence around the world. A German expert on China has rightly pointed out that Peking's foreign policy is not expansionistic, but "impansionistic." That is to say, for the Chinese what is important is not the conquest of territories and markets, but the "capturing" of minds. How much such an "impansion" has already progressed is shown by the reaction of China's closest neighbors in Southeast Asia, which are following its stepping out with mixed feelings.

Nevertheless: At present its strongest efforts are directed toward strengthening its economic base, and it is against this background that China's commitment in Europe at just this time must be interpreted. (Last summer Zhao visited France, Italy, Belgium, and Scandinavia.) Peking needs foreign exchange and foreign loans, which it wants to use to finance its modernization, and it needs Western technology for its urgently overdue renovation of roughly 400,000 industrial enterprises. It can afford these two things only if it succeeds in increasing Chinese exports. In this connection, an interesting remark was made by Deng Xiaoping, China's gray eminence, in a talk with representatives of the World Bank: His ambition

is to see China become "a more important pole for trade in Asia than Japan" by the end of this century. That may be somewhat extreme, but still it expresses what someone once called the "will to power." In any case, Australian reports are already coming to the conclusion that it will not take very much longer before China can push to the sidelines as world traders not only the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] states of Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brunei, but beyond this also the export superpowers of South Korea and Taiwan.

Since China would not like to become too strongly dependent on the technology of the Japanese and Americans, during his European visit Zhao will insist above all on a relaxing of European restrictions in technology transfer. At the same time, he will press his hosts for a further opening of markets for Chinese products. Worthy of note are some substantial changes seen recently in the pattern of goods offered in Chinese foreign trade. In relatively recent times, China has been able to increase its exports above all of petroleum and petroleum products, cooking oil, foodstuffs, and for the first time cotton as well.

Trade is Diplomacy

Today, West Europe is China's second-largest trading partner after Japan, and among the Europeans the FRG in turn is at the top. The opening to the West has gone hand in hand with a dramatic redirecting of the currents of trading. Whereas in the 1950's two thirds of Chinese foreign trade had been conducted with the Soviet Union and with East Europe, at present this figure is only somewhat over 10 percent. In recent years, China has carried out almost 90 percent (!) of its foreign trade with capitalist states. But: These relations are beginning to change again. The Peking leadership is signaling clearly and unmistakably that it wants an expansion of its trading volume with the Soviet Union and with the states of East Europe. Thus it was certainly no accident that Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng visited Hungary, Poland, and the GDR before Premier Zhao departed for London, Bonn, and The Hague. Li Peng is regarded as a promising candidate for the office of premier, with it being expected that Premier Zhao Ziyang will then probably succeed to the office of aging President Li Xiannian.

Chinese diplomacy and foreign policy are an integral component of its trading and economic policy, and the one cannot be separated from the other. However, that was not always the case. Up to the beginning of the 1980's, the Peking leadership was guided much more than now by geopolitical and strategic interests and considerations. In the 1970's, its foreign-policy ventures were concentrated primarily on checking the Soviet influence. The more anti-Soviet a Western politician seemed to be, the more friendly and warm were the Chinese toward him. But now Peking is giving the most support to those forces that plead for compromise and detente. A Willy Brandt--it would seem--is now again more welcome than a Franz Josef Strauss.

"The Americans would like us to side with them, and the Soviets are trying to bind us again to them," said a Chinese government spokesman under the

condition that he would not be quoted by name. Then he added: "A quarter of all humanity lives in China. By not siding with either the one or the other and by keeping our distance from both superpowers, we are helping to maintain world peace." Such words increase one's awareness of the new contours in the Western policy of the People's Republic of China.

The fact that in Peking at present the first international peace and disarmament conference is taking place at the same time that Premier Zhao Ziyang is embarking on his European tour is a chronological coincidence. The two events are probably not directly connected in any way, but nevertheless the one complements the other. In the Chinese capital, five dozen representatives from about 50 peace groups are currently discussing how world peace can be best secured. Groups and organizations represented are from Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavia, Italy, the Benelux countries, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Canada, Australia, Japan, India, Africa, and Latin America. Shortly before the beginning of the conference, the Chinese themselves even called into being their own so-called "unofficial" peace organization. As if to say: The Middle Kingdom as well is for peace....

Power Broker

What is striking is that nobody from the Soviet Union or East Europe is among the conference participants. "We have no contacts with such organizations," says a Chinese spokesman coolly. This may fill the Americans with a certain satisfaction. But what is annoying Washington, and what the Reagan administration is taking offense at, is the Chinese refusal to allow American warships to make goodwill visits to Chinese harbors so long as these ships are outfitted with nuclear weapons. Such goodwill visits, which European states have allowed for a long time now, were scheduled for May of this year--for the first time since 1949--in good part against the background of a limited cooperative military effort between China and the United States. But this fine plan finally went bust because the Chinese--like the New Zealanders--are insisting that American guest warships must not have any nuclear weapons on board.

At one moment China stands aloof from the USSR, at another moment from the United States, and relations seem more friendly and relaxed at one time with Washington, at another time with Moscow. Zhao Ziyang also wants to call into play this role as power broker during his visit to England, Germany, and Holland. China and West Europe are at the two opposite ends of the Eurasian continent, writes a Chinese commentator in the most recent issue of the BEIJING REVIEW. The two have a common interest in the "defense of world peace" and the reducing of tensions between the superpowers. The commentator says that China believes that a strong and united Europe serves world peace, and Peking hopes that Europe can understand China's will to assert itself and its aspiration to independence. In other words: From the viewpoint of the Peking leadership, West Europe and the People's Republic of China have interests which, if not identical, are nevertheless extensively convergent.

For all that, China is still in essence a developing country. On the other hand, this country has solved important problems with which Third-World countries are still afflicted. There are no acute supply and distribution crises, and by and large a harmony between rulers and ruled--despite a one-party regime--is assured. China may still be a "semi"-developing country; it will also continue to indulge in its Third World rhetoric, especially since by no means has it reconciled its ambitions with its power. But the courting of West Europe, which began last summer and is being continued this summer, shows how much the "Middle Kingdom" is moving on cat's feet into world politics.

12114

CSO: 4620/45

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN

OW201532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 20 Jul 85

["Democratic Kampuchean Leader on Situation in Kampuchea (by Zhu Zhenguo)"--
XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean leader Kheiu Samphan today declared, "Any means is worth considering provided that it will bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

The vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs made this remark in an exclusive interview with XINHUA in a jungle camp inside Kampuchea when commenting on the recent 18th ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

He expressed hearty appreciation of the ASEAN proposal for talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam.

A political solution to the Kampuchean problem will be conducive to maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia, Kheiu said.

The common goal of the three factions of the coalition government, he said, it to "promote the political solution to the Kampuchean problem through military operations on the battlefield."

Referring to the recent foreign policy statement by Democratic Kampuchea, Kheiu said the statement was endorsed at a meeting on the future strategy attended by cadres from various parts of the country.

"The statement conforms to the present situation in Kampuchean and Southeast Asia," he said.

He appealed for solidarity and assistance from other nations. "On the basis of the UN resolutions, we will seek a political solution of the Kampuchean problem through various channels," he added.

When talking about the military situation inside Kampuchea, Kheiu said that the whole situation was advantageous to the resistance forces. Since the monsoon set in, the Tonle Sap lake area has become the main theater of guerrilla warfare by the resistance forces, he stated.

In the last dry-season offensive, Khieu said, the Vietnamese failed to achieve their objective of sealing off the Kampuchean-Thai border and cut off the resistance's transportation lines supplies for the resistance forces kept flowing into the interior.

In this year's rainy and dry seasons, Khieu said, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) will concentrate on cutting off the Vietnamese troops' transportation lines, attacking their reinforcements and disintegrating the Hang Samrin troops.

The three factions of the coalition government have become increasingly aware of the significance of joint action, he said.

In the last dry season, though the DKNA did not possess enough strength to prevent the Vietnamese from launching frontal attacks on the forces under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, it did pin down some of the Vietnamese forces in the rear, he pointed out.

"The three factions of the coalition government should carry on their joint struggle until the Vietnamese agree to a political solution to the Kampuchean problem," Khieu Samphan declared.

CSO: 4000/313

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION OF BIRTH PLANNING WORK DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Interview with Wang Wei, chairman of the State Birth Planning Commission, by JIHUA SHENGYU BAN reporter: "Birth Planning Should Be Infused with the Idea of Serving the General Interest"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Wang Wei [3769 0251], chairman of the State Birth Planning Commission, was interviewed by the Central People's Radio Broadcasting Station on the eve of the Spring Festival.

Question: Comrade Wang Wei, please tell us the major achievements in birth planning work in 1984.

Answer: The thrust of birth planning work last year was to implement the spirit of Document No 7 issued by the CPC Central Committee, which has been in force for exactly 10 months by 13th this month. Our experience in the last 10 months proves that its spirit is totally correct and that the document points out a new path for China's birth planning. After concerted efforts by comrades last year, major changes have been effected on the birth planning front, notably the gradual correction of our guiding ideology, the improvements in our policies, work style, procedures and party-mass relations and bring population growth under control. In general, there has been normal, healthy progress in our work. But we must not overestimate our achievements. Document No 7 has not been evenly implemented throughout the country. A lot of hard work remains ahead.

Question: What are the major tasks for 1985?

Answer: We must continue our reforms and come to grips with the implementation of the spirit of the document. To accomplish these two tasks, we must go all out to serve the general interest, seek truth from facts and follow the mass line.

We must keep up our effort to unify our thinking, which is an important link, and let the idea of serving the general interest prevail throughout birth planning work. Our work should continuously adapt to changes in the overall situation. We should publicize among the cadres and masses the events which have happened in the last 10 months to make them realize the significance and

basic spirit of Document No 7 and guide them to do a good job by following its spirit. This task is of particular significance in more backward areas.

We must improve our propaganda among the masses by highlighting the experiences of an individual or a group which has successfully controlled the birth rate, brought the party and masses closer together and promoted stability and unity. Through effective propaganda, we can revive and carry on our party's fine tradition in mass work and heighten the service orientation of mass propaganda.

Another major concern is the training of the contingent of birth planning cadres. We must speed up our training work and make a particular effort to equip our cadres with a comprehensive service viewpoint, the attitudes of seeking truth from facts and serving the masses, professional knowledge and innovative abilities.

We must continue our efforts to establish a contracting system in the making of contraceptives and contraceptive devices, summing up and popularizing our experiences.

We must build up a birth planning information system, concentrating for the time being on developing information resources.

Lastly we must ensure our work at the grassroots is performed satisfactorily. Our failure to do so will undermine all our other work.

We believe that provided we firmly and comprehensively implement the spirit of Circular No 7 and continue to work hard in the next few years, we can accomplish the target of limiting the population to about 1.2 billion by the end of the century.

12581
CSO: 4005/706

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS IN EUGENIC WORK DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 31 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Song Qixia [1345 4860 7209]: "Progress Has Been Made in Premarital Health Examination and Prenatal Examination; First Baby Conceived Through Artificial Insemination Using Frozen Semen Has Been Born)

[Text] Ever since the ban on the subject of eugenics was lifted in 1979, China's eugenic work has achieved progress in developing prenatal examination technology, conducting premarital examinations, spreading genetic information and preventing epidemic diseases. The first baby conceived through artificial insemination using frozen semen in China has been born. Eugenic work is improving the quality of the Chinese people.

In 1976, the China Academy of Sciences' Institute of Genetics and its hospital succeeded in their joint effort to cultivate cells in amniotic fluid and initiated a new phase in prenatal examination technology in China. By June of last year, 184 institutes in the nation were able to conduct prenatal examinations by puncturing the amniotic wall. In recent years, medical institutions have also used quite extensively the "B" model of ultrasonic machine to determine the sex of unborn children, the method of detecting early-stage uterus diseases with villus cells and the technology to separate chromosomes. These technological innovations have enabled us to eliminate embryos of inferior quality and to improve the entire human race.

Insofar as premarital health examinations are concerned, clinics have been formed by medical and health institutions of various levels (some in cooperation with civil administration organs) to conduct these examinations in order to establish a system of premarital health examinations. According to statistics accumulated over the past 3 years for Shanghai, which is one of the first cities to implement the system of premarital health examinations, 25,432, or 14.11 percent, of the 180,219 people who underwent the examination were found to be suffering from one kind of disease or another. Last year, in the city of Harbin, more than 90 percent of the newlyweds underwent a premarital health examination and 20.09 percent of the examinees were found to be afflicted with various kinds of diseases; 29.3 percent of those diseased had genetic problems. These statistics reveal that science is improving the quality of people's family life and livelihood.

Large and medium-size cities are forming clinics that provide information concerning premarital, pre-pregnancy and genetic issues in order to help the public solve problems related to childbearing. According to partial statistics, at present China has 256 clinics that provide information on genetics; this figure is 2.16 times the 1981 level. These clinics have contributed to eliminating embryos of inferior quality.

Sperm banks have been installed in Shanghai, Hunan and Qingdao, where experiments in restoring frozen semen and using it for artificial insemination have also been conducted. The first baby conceived through artificial insemination using frozen semen has been born. This is not only encouraging news to couples who are sterile but also the first step in China's attempt to "insure birth" through family planning utilizing knowledge in genetics.

12680

CSO: 4005/1067

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION IN 1984

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 4, 14 Apr 85
pp 37-38

[Article by Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "There Were Great Developments in China's Higher Education in 1984"]

[Text] In 1984, our country's higher education, gearing to meet the needs of economic construction and social development, and based on the adjustment and revival of a few years back, adopted a multi-level, multi-standard and multi-form approach in running the schools and hastened adjustment and reform. At the same time, when the quality of instruction is being improved, there has also been a relatively major development in quantity, with the number of new undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students enrolled and the number of students in the schools reaching the highest level in history and realizing ahead of time the target set by the "Sixth 5-year Plan."

I. Regular Institutions of Higher Learning

In 1984, there were 902 regular institutions of higher learning, 97 more than the 805 of the previous year. These included 547 universities and colleges, 11 more than the previous year; 273 higher professional schools, 56 more than the previous year; and 82 short-term vocational colleges, 30 more than the previous year. In addition, there were 49 regular institutions of higher learning which have been approved for construction but have not yet been open for admission of students.

Among the regular institutions of higher learning, there were 38 comprehensive universities, 232 technical colleges and institutes, 57 agricultural schools, 11 forestry schools, 114 medical and pharmacy schools, 242 normal schools, 11 language institutes, 49 institutes of finance and economics, 15 institutes of political science and law, 14 athletic institutes, 27 institutes of art, 10 nationality colleges and 82 short-term vocational colleges.

In 1984, 23,200 new postgraduate students were enrolled in the country, an increase of 7,600 students from the previous year, with 500 doctoral and 22,700 master's degree candidates. The number of postgraduate students in the schools has now reached 57,500, and increase of 20,400 students from the previous year, with 1,200 doctoral and 56,300 master's degree candidates; 3,100 students have

graduated with doctoral or master degrees. Specifically, the regular institutions of higher learning have enrolled 19,800 new doctoral and master's degree candidates, an increase of 6,700 students from the previous year; there are 48,000 doctoral and master's degree candidates in the schools, an increase of 17,400 students from the previous year; and 2,300 doctoral and master's degree candidates have graduated.

The numbers and percentages of new doctoral and master's degree candidates enrolled are, according to discipline: philosophy, 400, 1.7 percent; economics, 1,200, 5.2 percent; law, 1,000, 4.4 percent; education, 300 (with 100 in athletics), 1.2 percent; literature, 1,100 (with 100 in art), 4.6 percent; history, 500, 2.1 percent; science, 4,800, 20.6 percent; engineering, 10,500, 45.2 percent; agronomy, 1,200 (with 200 in forestry), 5.3 percent; and medicine, 2,200, 9.7 percent.

The numbers and percentages, according to discipline, of doctoral and master's degree candidates in the schools are: philosophy, 1,000, 1.7 percent; economics, 2,700, 4.7 percent; law, 2,100, 3.7 percent; education, 600 (with 200 in athletics), 1.0 percent; literature, 2,600 (with 200 in art), 4.6 percent; history, 1,400, 2.4 percent; science, 13,100, 22.8 percent; engineering, 25,000, 43.5 percent; agronomy, 3,400 (with 400 in forestry), 5.9 percent; and medicine, 5,600, 9.7 percent.

In 1984, the regular institutions of higher learning have enrolled 475,200 new undergraduate and professional school students--284,500 and 190,700, respectively--84,400 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 21.6 percent. The number of regular undergraduate and professional school students--1,007,700 and 387,900 respectively--in the schools has reached 1,395,600, 188,800 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 15.6 percent. A total of 286,900 undergraduate and professional school students--204,200 and 82,700, respectively--have graduated. The above student figures in regular institutions of higher learning include:

(1) An enrollment of 408,000 new students in undergraduate universities and professional schools a total of 288,600 students in these institutions and 278,100 graduates.

(2) There were 489 regular institutions of higher learning in the country offering special courses for cadres, enrolling 38,400 new students, an increase of 8,800 from the previous year; the number of students in the school has reached 70,300, 31,300 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 80.3 percent. There were 8,000 graduates.

(3) There were 297 regular institutions of higher learning in the country responsible for specific training tasks entrusted to them by other departments or provinces, autonomous regions or directly administered municipalities, enrolling 21,800 new students, an increase of 17,300 students from the previous year. The number of these students in the schools has reached 27,700, 22,200 more than the previous year, representing a four-fold increase.

(4) There were 27 universities and colleges and 99 higher professional schools in the country which offered special classes for secondary school teachers, with an enrollment of 6,900 new students, and their number has now reached 9,000.

In 1984, in the development of institutions of higher learning, attention has been paid to adjusting the ratio between disciplines, and efforts have been made to increase the enrollment in such weak disciplines as the liberal arts, finance and economics and political science and law. In 1984, the regular institutions of higher learning enrolled 34,700 new students in the liberal arts, an increase of 10,200 from the previous year; the total number of students in this discipline was 89,200, 21,300 more than the previous year, and they accounted for 6.4 percent of the total number of students in the schools, an increase of 0.8 percent from the 5.6 percent of the previous year. The discipline of finance and economics enrolled 39,700 new students, 10,300 more than the previous year; there were 97,400 students in this discipline, 26,300 more than the previous year, and they constituted 7.0 percent of the total number of students in the schools. The disciplines of political science and law enrolled 9,500 new students, 2,600 more than the previous year, and these students now total 25,200, 6,900 more than the previous year; they constitute 1.8 percent of the total number of students in the schools, an increase of 0.3 percent from the previous year's 1.5 percent.

In the regular institutions of higher learning, the numbers and percentages of new students enrolled, according to disciplines, are: engineering, 158,900, 33.4 percent; agronomy, 25,000, 5.3 percent; forestry, 4,800, 1.0 percent; medicine, 35,900, 7.5 percent; teacher education, 134,500, 28.3 percent; liberal arts, 34,700, 7.3 percent; science, 25,700, 5.4 percent; finance and economics, 39,700, 8.4 percent; political science and law, 9,500, 2.0 percent; athletics, 3,800, 0.8 percent; and art, 2,700, 0.6 percent.

The number and percentages of students in regular institutions of higher learning, according to disciplines, are: engineering, 479,500, 34.4 percent; agronomy, 77,500, 5.6 percent; forestry, 15,100, 1.1 percent; medicine, 143,900, 10.3 percent; teacher education, 361,800, 25.9 percent; liberal arts, 89,200, 6.4 percent; science, 86,900, 6.2 percent; finance and economics, 97,400, 7.0 percent; political science and law, 25,200, 1.8 percent; athletics, 11,600, 0.8 percent; and art, 7,500, 0.5 percent.

In 1984, there were 804,100 faculty and staff members in the country's regular institutions of higher learning, including 315,000 full-time teachers. Compared with the previous year, the number of faculty and staff members has increased by 40,700, with an increase of 12,100 in the number of full-time teachers. Among the faculty and staff, there were 5,326 professors, 31,749 associate professors and 152,876 lecturers. Since we have stressed the building up of the teachers' ranks and actively adopted measures to strengthen the training of teachers, there have been different degrees of strengthening and improvement in their ranks in the regular institutions of higher learning in 1984.

II. Adult Institutions of Higher Learning

In 1984, there were 1,157 adult institutions of higher learning of various kinds, including 29 television universities, 850 workers universities, 4 peasant universities, 54 institutes of management for cadres, 218 teachers college and 2 independent correspondence colleges. In addition, there were 172 regular institutions of higher learning which offered higher correspondence courses, 199 which sponsored evening universities and 85 which offered both higher correspondence courses and sponsored evening universities.

In 1984, the various kinds of adult institutions of higher learning enrolled 473,600 new students--51,200 undergraduate and 422,400 professional school students--61,200 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 14.8 percent. There were 1,292,100 students in these schools--167,800 undergraduate and 1,124,300 professional school students--366,000 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 39.5 percent. There were 163,900 graduates--21,100 of undergraduate courses and 142,800 of professional schools. The various kinds of students mentioned in the adult institutions of higher learning included:

(1) The television universities enrolled 205,900 new students; their numbers reached 599,100, 185,000 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 44.7 percent. There were 17,000 graduates.

(2) The workers universities enrolled 75,300 new students; their total number reached 192,300, 19,000 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 11 percent. There were 48,000 graduates.

(3) The peasants universities enrolled 500 new students; their total number reached 900, 100 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 12.5 percent. There were 400 graduates.

(4) The institutes of management for cadres enrolled 9,900 new students; the total number of students reached 15,100, 13,200 more than the previous year, representing a 5.9-fold increase. There were 800 graduates.

(5) The independent correspondence schools enrolled 100 new students; there were 2,700 students in these schools and 1,700 graduates.

(6) The teachers colleges enrolled 59,400 new students; there are now 162,900 students in these colleges and 42,700 graduates.

(7) The correspondence schools and evening universities sponsored by the regular institutions of higher learning enrolled 122,500 new students; there are now a total of 319,100 students, 54,600 more than the previous year, representing an increase of 20.6 percent. There were 53,300 graduates.

The numbers and percentages of new students enrolled in the adult institutions of higher learning, according to discipline, are: engineering, 178,900, 37.8 percent; agronomy, 3,500, 0.7 percent; forestry, 600, 0.1 percent; medicine, 7,000, 1.5 percent; teacher education, 112,700, 23.8 percent; liberal arts,

74,600, 15.8 percent; science, 10,600, 2.2 percent; finance and economics, 77,400, 16.4 percent; political science and law, 7,200, 1.5 percent; athletics, 600, 0.1 percent; and art, 500, 0.1 percent.

The numbers and percentages of students in the adult institutions of higher learning, according to discipline, are: engineering, 361,500, 28.0 percent; agronomy, 7,600, 0.6 percent; forestry, 2,000, 0.2 percent; medicine, 25,000, 1.9 percent; teacher education, 296,500, 22.9 percent; liberal arts, 220,400, 17.1 percent; science, 21,000, 1.6 percent; finance and economics, 339,900, 26.3 percent; political science and law, 15,400, 1.2 percent; athletics, 1,800, 0.1 percent; and art, 1,000, 0.1 percent.

In 1984, there were 114,500 faculty and staff members in the country's adult institutions of higher learning, with 57,800 full-time teachers. Compared with the previous year, there were 12,300 more faculty and staff members, with an increase of 3,000 in the number of full-time teachers.

Because of the rapid development in the various kinds of adult institutions of higher learning and with the recent promotion and active development of the 2- and 3-year higher professional schools and short-term vocational colleges in our country, there have been relatively major changes in the imbalance in the ratio of regular undergraduate and professional school students in higher education. In 1984, 948,800 new students enrolled in regular and adult institutions of higher learning, with 335,700 or 35.6 percent being regular undergraduates and 613,100 or 64.6 percent being professional school students. There were 2,687,700 students in the schools, with 1,175,500 or 43.7 percent being regular undergraduates and 1,512,200 or 56.3 percent being professional school students. There were 450,900 graduates, 225,300 of them being regular undergraduates and the other half professional school graduates.

In summary, there have been major developments in the adjustment and reform of our country's higher education in 1984, but it is still not suited to the requirements of our country's four modernizations. In the new situation, institutions of higher learning must earnestly study and implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, carry out in depth the educational reform, step up the pace of development and contribute more to the four modernizations.

12380
CSO: 4005/948

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIVE TASKS OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Addressing a meeting of presidents of institutions of higher education directly under the Ministry of Education in Wuhan on 4 February, Minister of Education He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490] said that leading cadres at institutions of higher education must fully understand the current new situation of wholesale reform and sustained development. Their tasks are arduous and they must improve the quality of their work. On the basis of uniting teachers, staff, administrative personnel and workers, they must rectify the party and reform the internal management of their institutions, teaching, support services and student affairs.

He Dongchang said that 1.39 million students were enrolled in the nation's regular institutions of higher education (excluding evening institutions and correspondence schools) in 1984, a historic high. The projected enrollment for 1985 is 1.59 million and we must aim for substantial increases in the next few years. But growth on this scale will create new difficulties if classrooms, dormitories, teachers, cafeterias and support services are not prepared to handle it. Consequently, cadres at the college and departmental levels must keep up the party's fine tradition, mingle with the masses, listen to and heed their opinions and concern themselves with their lives. They must unite teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers and, with that unity as a basis, accomplish our burdensome responsibilities.

According to He Dongchang, party organs in most colleges and universities will undergo rectification during the second phase. They must follow the decisions of the CPC Central Committee, repudiate the education system of the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate the lingering influences of factionalism, further overcome "leftist" effects, implement the party's intellectual policies and its double 100's principle in educational matters, and correct and clarify the guiding ideology in operating a college. Party rectification should be the engine of reform, propelling the progress of various tasks at institutions of higher education.

He Dongchang said that the aims of internal management reforms are to make sure that colleges and universities produce more and better qualified personnel sooner. In addition, key institutions of higher education must come up with high-standard scientific research achievements. Management reforms

require that we mobilize the enthusiasm of teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers by selecting young and middle-aged outstanding teachers and cadres with a pioneering spirit and appointing them to academic and management positions where they can put their talents to good use. Other workers, too, should be placed in jobs suited to their abilities. We must honor the worthy and elderly and see to it that comrades who have reached the retirement age continue to be active socially and academically. Teachers' enthusiasm and sense of responsibility, above all else, should be channelled into teaching and key scientific research projects, otherwise we will get our priorities wrong. A responsibility system for college presidents should be carried out on a trial basis at selected colleges this year and leading cadres at a number of colleges should continue to be rectified.

He pointed out that teaching reforms and management reforms are not mutually exclusive. At present, many colleges and universities are narrowly focused and fail to update their knowledge and continue to use the "spoon-feeding" method of teaching, a situation which has been extensively criticized by students and other people on and off campus. Science, engineering and, in particular, arts, departments should carry out vigorous reforms, revolving around the general goals of the four modernizations and guided by the three-orientation ideology. Some measures can be taken within a short period of time. For example, better qualified and more experienced teachers should be put in charge of undergraduate teaching, particularly the teaching of core courses, and a major effort should be made to streamline our curriculum so that students will not be overburdened. A wage system should be carried out to mobilize teachers' enthusiasm for teaching and conducting key scientific research projects. Inappropriate rules and systems should be revised.

He Dongchang emphasized that given China's present realities, colleges and universities must come to grips with support services, an important link affecting the living of teachers, students, administrative personnel and workers. To reform support services, we must implement an economic contracting responsibility system and semi-entrepreneurial management. All institutions must work hard to obtain support from local authorities and adopt effective measures during the winter holidays to make sure student and staff cafeterias are popularly run. Support services should be put on a sound footing as the new semester begins.

Finally, He Dongchang urges colleges to pay attention to student affairs. Leading cadres should take a close look at dormitories and cafeterias, get to know and show concern for the students and establish a dialogue with them. They should inform students of the reforms and conditions on campus and listen to their opinions. If somebody has a good and feasible suggestion, it should be accepted. If it cannot be adopted for the time being, leaders should explain why not. A reasonably democratic atmosphere should prevail among students who should be properly guided to assist the colleges and teachers in building up the institution and reforming teaching. There should be a concerted effort to improve their living and learning conditions, but we must avoid any talk of "high consumption" because this is unattainable both now and in the future since students are not producers. In order to turn out really well-qualified people, we should go all out to establish work-study programs both on and off campus. Work-study programs facilitate students' contacts

with society and help them hone their skills, cultivate their sense of independence and sharpen their thinking. There should be appropriate aid for the small number of people who have genuine financial difficulties.

12581

CSO: 4005/706

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SECONDARY, PRIMARY EDUCATION STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Liu Da [0491 6671] Member of the National People's Congress's Council on Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Affairs: "Special Attention Should Be Paid to the Quality of Secondary and Primary Education"]

[Text] The "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on the Reform of the Educational System" constitutes a significant document that is in keeping with the conditions in China and serves as a programmatic document for the future. The "Resolution" points out that "whether we can accomplish our mission depends upon the kind of talent we have" and that "the resolution of the problem concerning talent involves expanding our educational undertaking on the basis of economic development." After having reviewed the experiences we have accumulated in the field of education over the past 30 years or so, the party Central Committee realized that China's educational undertaking must be elevated to a level of strategic significance. We should answer its call for change.

During the past 30 years or so, the "course" of China's educational undertaking has been "tortuous." On the one hand, we have achieved positive results in our effort to transform the educational system from one that served the semi-feudal and colonial old China to one that aims at serving a socialist society. The number of schools of various kinds and levels has increased dozens or even hundreds of times. This is a historic record. On the other hand, having been exposed to leftist ideology for a lengthy period of time, the present system of education is unable to meet the demands of Chinese society. So much damage was done during the 10 years of upheaval that the overall quality of China's education has deteriorated. This problem cannot be expected to resolve if we do not, or refuse to, acknowledge the circumstances behind it. During the past 2 years, I have visited about 100 elementary and junior high schools and secondary normal schools in several provinces and have come to the realization that we must improve the quality of primary and secondary education and raise the cultural and professional levels of our people. It is our unshirkable duty to address this issue.

Take the quality of our instructors. Approximately 50 percent of the 10 million elementary and junior high school teachers are unable to pass the exams they give their students. Even so, many teachers want to pursue jobs

other than teaching. Those relatively competent are often lured away to work in other fields and the number of instructors who are capable of teaching first-through sixth-year classes is extremely small. Many people who have received a primary education are incapable of bookkeeping. There is an even greater shortage of music, art and physical education teachers in elementary schools. These classes should not be regarded as classes of "minor" or "secondary" importance but should instead be treated as an important part of primary political education and should be strengthened.

The first step we should take is to implement 9 years of compulsory education. We should produce a set of teaching materials that is geared toward realistic production needs and the needs of the job market. In old China, the majority of rural elementary schools were private schools that collected tuition; even so, parents sent their children there to be educated. I believe it is because the texts used in those schools--"Book of 100 Family Names," "Essay of 1,000 Characters," "Miscellaneous Characters," etc.--were useful to those living in the rural areas. We should learn from this and make sure that the texts used for teaching purposes are geared toward contemporary society and that students are not studying merely for the sake of passing entrance exams. The textbooks presently used in our schools have failed to achieve this goal; students are unable to apply what they have learned if they fail to pass the entrance exam. This is why in China the percentage of students who complete primary education is small and the number of illiterates continues to increase. There should not be just one set of textbooks used nationwide; individual provinces and cities directly under the control of the Central Government may design textbooks to be selected by various localities for teaching purposes.

The successful implementation of 9 years of compulsory education relies on competent teachers. It is easy for counties and towns to come up with school buildings, desks, chairs and other teaching equipment; however, it would involve governments of higher levels to train competent teachers. The training of teachers in remote areas and areas inhabited by minority nationalities in particular should be the job of governments of higher levels. The training of vocational school teachers is an even more demanding task. Despite the fact that 30 percent of China's existing general-course senior high schools are vocational high schools, few of them offer quality vocational courses. Officials of some of these schools have told me, "Except for the change in the title, our school is far from being an authentic vocational high school. We are experiencing a severe shortage of technical teachers and equipment." This is not a problem to which there is no solution. The best way to resolve this difficulty is to have vocational high schools run jointly by the educational and production departments.

In short, normal education is vitally important because without competent teachers there can be no solid elementary education and without solid elementary education we cannot produce the hundreds of millions of talented people needed to revive the Chinese nation. Normal education is instrumental to the healthy development of elementary education. I think a special fund for normal schools should be set up to assist the development of normal education. The sole mission of secondary normal schools is to produce

elementary school teachers; they should not "change their titles" rashly and become vocational schools. The fact that some vocational colleges are eager to "model" themselves after ordinary universities is disadvantageous to the healthy development of normal education. Ordinary universities should share the responsibility of producing teachers for general-course senior high schools and vocational and technical schools. The pay of teachers with college degrees should be comparable to that of people with similar qualifications who work in other sectors. We must redress the phenomenon whereby certain graduates of normal schools are lured to work on other fields.

Financial and material support is essential to education; however, a correct ideological awareness is even more important. We must recognize that education is instrumental to the four modernizations and the future of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation, that the nurturing of talent must come before other things and that the returns on investments in developing the human intellect will outweigh those in other areas. The problem concerning funding for education can be readily solved once we fully recognize these factors. Why can't we invest less in the construction of buildings and factories and more in educational facilities? During my investigation, I have discovered that certain elementary schools located in villages and towns where the per-capita income is 80 yuan are run in a more effective manner than those located in areas where the per-capita income is 270 yuan. Some township governments spend a fortune constructing new office buildings; others renovate existing ones to be used as school buildings. These two approaches reflect the fact that individual township governments have varying degrees of understanding of the importance of education. Only 1 of the 580 buildings constructed over the past 2 or 3 years in the capital of a certain province is being used as a school building--the others are all being used as office buildings. And the school buildings of one of the better elementary schools in this city were actually constructed during pre-Liberation days and are now dilapidated. A large number of buildings have been constructed in this capital city, but what has been done to improve the conditions of buildings, playgrounds and labs in high schools and elementary schools?

At the recent Conference on the Nation's Educational Undertaking, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "now that we have come up with a guiding principle and a blueprint we must carry out our plan in a realistic and well-organized manner." I agree that faithful implementation is extremely important because our plans and decisions will not yield any result if they are not implemented.

12680

CSO: 4005/1074

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN MOURNS WANG XUEYING'S DEATH

OW111317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wang Xueying, Standing Committee member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, a pharmaceutical chemist, and martyr Zheng Taipu's wife, died of illness in Beijing on 30 June 1985 at the age of 84, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

A ceremony to bid farewell to her remains was held this morning at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. Attending the memorial service were Comrades Wang Zhen, Cheng Zihua, Yang Jingren, Gan Changzhao, Zhao Puchu, and Comrade Wang Xueying's friends, totaling over 300 people.

Wreaths from Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Shi Liang, Li Peng, Kang Shien, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Kunlun, Qiao Changzhao, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Qu Wu, and Mao Yisheng and from the State Council, the National CPPCC Committee, the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, and the CPC Committee and people's government in Wenling County of Zhejiang Province were placed in the solemn auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

CSO: 4005/1144

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XU XIANGQIAN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR BOOK BY PLA UNIT

SK150126 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] On 30 June Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote an inscription for the book "The Ideology of Serving the People Will Shine Forever," which was compiled by a certain PLA unit of the Beijing Garrison Command to which Zhang Side belonged before his death. The inscription reads: "Learn from the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Zheng Side and be security fighters who serve the people wholeheartedly."

Comrade Zhang Side was a fighter of a security team under the direct control of the former central guard regiment -- the former name of the unit to which Zhang Side belonged. Over several decades this unit had always borne in mind Chairman Mao's instruction on wholeheartedly serving the people and persisted in taking Zhang Side's revolutionary spirit to educate the PLA unit. In order to conduct education in serving the people and learning from the revolutionary spirit of Zhang Side among the PLA units under the new situation, this unit compiled a book entitled "The Ideology of Serving the People Will Shine Forever." The contents of this book include: The story of Zhang Side, deeds of the model heroes in his unit, articles reminiscing about Zhang Side by his comrades in arms, some teaching materials for study on serving the people, learning from Zhang Side, and the glorious traditions of the PLA units. This is a book of good teaching materials for education on ideals and traditions.

CSO: 4005/1144

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NI ZHIFU, OTHERS SEND WREATHS TO FUNERAL

OWO41005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade Wang Chuan, former vice minister of the fifth machine-building ministry and retired cadre, died of liver cancer on 23 June 1985 at the age of 66, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

Comrade Wang Chuan joined the revolution in 1937 and was admitted into the party in 1938. After the founding of the PRC, he successively assumed the posts of director of an artillery plant and deputy director of the ordnance bureau under the former third machine-building ministry and director of the foreign affairs department, vice minister, and member of the party group of the former fifth machine-building ministry.

Comrade Wang Chuan's life was a life of revolution. He made important contribution to developing China's ordnance industry.

A ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Wang Chuan's remains was held at the Babaoshan cemetery of revolutionaries. Zou Jiahua, minister of ordnance industry; Zhang Zhen, former minister of the fifth machine-building ministry; and other comrades attended the ceremony. Comrades Ni Zhifu, Peng Chong, Zhang Aiping, and Xiao Hua sent wreaths.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHU XUEFAN PRAISES PROFESSOR ZHANG'S SERVICES

OW300901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1501 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang held a discussion meeting at the CPPCC auditorium this morning to mark the 90th birth anniversary of Professor Zhang Ximan, a democratic party personage known for his patriotism.

Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who spoke at the memorial meeting, highly praised Professor Zhang Ximan for his revolutionary spirit of seeking truth and light and of supporting all correct stands of the Communist Party of China.

Also speaking at the discussion meeting were Pan Shu, Shi Ximin, Jiang Chunfang, and Sun Xiaocun. They introduced Professor Zhang Ximan's deeds during his life time.

Attending the discussion meeting were Wang Kunlun, Zhao Puchu, and Qu Qu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; Li Ding, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; and responsible persons of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, and the Jiusan Society. Also attending the discussion meeting were relatives and friends of Professor Zhang Ximan.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN GREETS SHANGHAI CAMPUS PROJECT

OWO51141 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] A ceremony marking the launching of the Minhang campus construction project of Shanghai Jiaotong University was held on the morning of 2 July. The project is listed by the State Planning Commission as one of the 1985 key state construction projects. Chen Tiedi, secretary of the municipal education and public health committee party committee, and Vice Mayors Liu Zhenyuan and Ni Tianzeng were present at the ceremony and cut the ribbon.

Investment in Jiaotong University's Minhang campus construction project is 155 million yuan. The project covers 1,200 mu of land. According to plan, the Minhang campus will become a large institution of higher learning covering 400,000 square meters in area and with 9,000 students expected to be enrolled by 1990.

Wanjg Zhen, chairman of the Shanghai Jiaotong University administrative committee; the State Planning Commission; and the State Education Commission separately sent congratulatory messages to greet the launching of the Jiaotong University's Minhang campus construction project.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XU XIANGQIAN, NIE RONGZHEN WRITES BOOK INSCRIPTIONS

OW120500 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victories in the war against Japanese aggression and in the last world war against fascism, the Research Office of the Museum of Chinese Revolution has compiled a book on the major battles fought in the Kuomintang's frontal zones of operations during the war against Japanese aggression. The book will come off the press in August.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian wrote the title of the book and Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote the preface. The preface is entitled: A Recall of History.

The book gives an introductory account of 11 major battles, including the Songhu battle, the Taierzhuang operation, and the Taiyuan campaign. It also gives an introductory account of the personal history of Zhang Zizhong, Tong Ling, Huo Mengling, We Shimin, and 60 other Kuomintang generals who gave their lives for the nation during war against Japanese aggression.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENG BIAO INSPECTS CHANGSHA FACTORIES

HK040321 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On the mornings of 2 and 3 July, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Geng Biao, who has specially come to Hunan to attend the third plenary session of the sixth provincial people's congress, inspected the Changsha woolen textile mill, Changsha automobile engine plant, and Hunan broadcasting equipment plant, and made an important speech on developing the economy and invigorating Hunan.

Vice Chairman Geng Biao is now 76 years old, but he is in vigorous and good spirits.

The key to running an enterprise well lies in promoting talented people. What can be done if there are too few talented people? You should bring them in from elsewhere, and also discover them in your own area and factory. The factories themselves should run technical training courses to improve the workers' political and professional qualities.

When he heard that the Changsha automobile engine plant has set up its own research center, he said: This is good. Very good use must be made of the staff of the center. They should study new technology, sources of goods, market information, and ways of improving economic results.

After inspecting this factory, Vice Chairman Geng Biao went to the Hunan broadcasting equipment plant. He took a small calculator out of his pocket and said to manager (Sun Zhenwu): You should soon be developing in the direction of color television and of small, new products. We should be a bit more far-sighted. We must also learn how to do business. The electronics industry has great prospects.

Geng Biao was accompanied on his inspections by responsible persons of the provincial people's congress standing committee and government and Changsha City CPC Committee Qi Shouliang, Zhou Zheng, (Zhao Yangcheng), and (Zhou Naishan).

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YANG JINGREN FETES WHAMPOA ACADEMY ALUMNI

OW120945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee held a banquet at the Great Hall of the People tonight to fete the Whampoa Military Academy alumni from Hong Kong and Macao and overseas and some members of the Board of Directors of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association who are attending the Alumni Association's first congress in Beijing. Attending the banquet were Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, and Cheng Zihua.

Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, made a toast at the banquet. He said: The Alumni Association of the Whampoa Military Academy has scored remarkable achievements at a time when the motherland is flourishing, the government is understanding and considerate, and the people are united and coordinated within their own ranks. The Whampoa alumni living in Hong Kong and Macao and overseas are enthusiastic in working for the alumni association, and they are concerned about anything conducive to invigorating the Chinese nation. They have done a great deal of fine work. Yang Jingren thanked everyone present and conveyed his best regards on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Li Moan said at the banquet: Members of the Whampoa Alumni Association must live up to the expectations of the people and work hard to realize the task of reunifying the motherland.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO PREFACES WHAMPOA ACADEMY ALBUM

OW121428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Article by reporter Zou Lixian]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--An album marking the 60th founding anniversary of the Whampoa Academy, edited by Whampoa Academy alumni, was published recently in Beijing and will soon be released at home and abroad. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote a preface for the album.

The picture album, which carries many written materials and historical photographs, shows how Dr Wun Yat-Sen in June 1924 accepted the help of the Communist International and the Chinese Communist Party; resolutely decided to reorganize the Kuomintang; proposed the three-point policy of allying with the Soviet Union, allying with the Communists, and supporting the peasants and workers; brought about the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party; and established the Whampoa Academy. The written materials and pictures in the album truthfully record these historical facts.

The album also carries many pictures on the grand celebrations last year of the academy's 60th founding anniversary in Beijing and other major cities of the nation. The pictures show the new look in the work and life of Whampoa students on the mainland; the visits to the mainland made by Whampoa students from Hong Kong, Macao, and other parts of the world; and their dedication to the work of motherland reunification.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING ON LIAOXI-SHENYANG MEMORIAL HALL ENDS

OW161025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1437 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Reported by correspondent Wang Hanwen]

[Text] Shenyang, 15 July (XINHUA) -- The general offices of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission recently gave a joint official written reply to the report of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and the Shenyang Military Region Party Committee approving the building of the memorial hall in Jinzhou for the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign. The meeting on making preparations for the building of the memorial hall for the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign ended in Jinzhou today.

The Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign started on 12 September 1948 and ended on 2 November 1948. The Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign was the first of the three greatest campaigns of decisive strategic significance in the Chinese People's War of Liberation. In that year the Northeast Field Army mobilized 13 columns with 700,000 men to fight this campaign in the Shenyang and Changchun areas of the western part of Liaoning. It wiped out 470,000 Kuomintang soldiers and liberated all Northeast China. The victory of this campaign basically upset the balance of forces between the enemy and us in the country and laid the foundation for the smooth development of the entire war of liberation.

Leading comrades at the central level paid full attention to the building of the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign memorial hall. Comrades Ye Jianying and Chen Yun separately wrote inscriptions for the memorial hall. A number of leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission issued instructions on the building of the memorial hall.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down in the joint written reply, the meeting on making preparations for the building of the memorial hall for the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign was held from 11 July. The meeting said: The memorial hall for the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign must, in an all-round and systematic manner, reflect the history of the victory of 3 years of the War of Liberation in Northeast China. At present various preparations are being made for the building of the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign memorial hall. Construction work will officially begin next year.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE ON HISTORICAL LETTER ON UNITED FRONT WORK

HK041550 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Qin Guosheng [4440 0948 3932]: "A Historical Document on the History of the Anti-Japanese National United Front of Our Party--On Reading a Letter Written by Comrade Peng Dehuai During the Western Expedition of the Red Army"]

[Text] In August 1936, Comrade Peng Dehuai, who was then the commander and political commissar of the Red Army's western expedition units, issued to leading cadres at all levels of the Red Army's western expedition units a special instruction on strengthening the united front work (which has been included in Volume 2 of "Selected Documents Issued by the CPC Central Committee on the Anti-Japanese National United Front"). Although this letter was issued nearly 40 years ago, its viewpoints on the guiding ideology for the united front, the position and role of the united front work, and so on are still of important and practical significance and can give us valuable inspiration.

After the victory of the eastern expedition, the Red Army swung back to northern Shaanxi. Our party then decided to set up the western field army of the Chinese People's Red Army to defend and expand the northwest revolutionary base, facilitate the junction of the three main formations of the Red Army, crush the conspiracy of the Nanjing authorities which stood in the way of resisting the Japanese aggressors, strike blows on the feudal force supporting local warlords in the northwest, win over the support of and unite with all armed forces which were willing to resist the Japanese aggressors, and establish the anti-Japanese national united front between our army, the northeast army, and the northwest army.

In December 1935, the CPC Central Committee convened a Political Bureau meeting at Wayaobao and adopted the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Current Political Situation and the Party's Tasks." Placing particular stress on the importance of the establishment of an extensive anti-Japanese national united front, the "resolution" pointed out that the party's basic line was to "mobilize, unite, and organize all revolutionary forces of all the Chinese nationalities throughout China"; and "all people, factions, armed forces, and classes" who oppose the Japanese aggressors "should unite to carry out the sacred national revolutionary war." However, this basic strategic

ideology on the united front failed to draw the full attention of people inside or outside the party and the army. Comrade Peng Dehuai issued on 30 August to our leading cadres at all levels an instruction on strengthening the united front work. He did so at the crucial moment when the Red Army won the victory in its western expedition. The main guidelines conveyed by the instruction were as follows:

1. It is necessary to attach importance to united front work and to change and enhance our understanding of united front work. Comrade Peng Dehuai taught all commanders and fighters that "carrying out the united front work is one of our tasks in the western expedition which is as important as the task of wiping out the enemy." "It is necessary to make every commander and fighter thoroughly understand that in order to win the great victory of the Chinese revolution we cannot rely solely on the Red Army's struggle, but must also win over the White Army in support of us. This is of decisive significance to revolution." He demanded that the political departments at all levels "first of all effect a basic change in their understanding of the united front work." The united front work "must be considered as important as other political work." "It is necessary to mobilize the fighters in the army as thoroughly as possible, making them understand the importance of the work." "It is necessary to make the greatest effort possible to launch the work at a faster pace and on a larger scale."

2. It is necessary to be farsighted and broaden our field of vision, unite with all the people that can be united, win over to our side all the forces that can be won over, and strive for greater victories. Comrade Peng Dehuai taught our commanders and fighters at all levels "not to forget at any moment" when carrying out the united front work that "the work we are currently undertaking is for the victory and success of our cause as a whole in the future." We should not be worried about the "flexibility we have shown in handling certain minor issues. While concentrating our attention on something, we have to lay some other things aside. When showing flexibility in certain minor issues, we are aiming at "larger gains." "We must win over all social strata to our side and unite with the major forces to fight our principal enemy." Comrade Peng Dehuai rigorously criticized the closed-door attitude which endangered the united front work.

3. It is necessary to skillfully integrate persistency in principles and flexibility in strategies according to the specific conditions of different people and the actual situation. Comrade Peng Dehuai pointed out: "In order to win over the White Army to our side, we must rely on the extensive and flexible application of the strategy of the anti-Japanese united front. On the one hand, "we must make use of all opportunities, all possibilities, and all social organizations to carry out extensive propaganda and activities, so as to convince the masses that only the Red Army's program is correct and that only by accepting this program can a way out be found." On the other hand, "we must also be well aware that every social stratum has its own different ideas and everybody lives in his own environment." Therefore, when carrying out our work, we must "adopt different methods to suit all these different special characteristics."

Comrade Nie Rongzhen, who was then the political commissar of the No. 1 corps of the western expedition units of the Red Army, reviewed in retrospect. "The northeast army was the focal point of our efforts in the work." Pushing the northeast army to resist the Japanese aggressors was our basic guideline. Therefore, in handling affairs concerning the northeast army, we were required to adhere to two points: First, we were not to disintegrate it nor to split it, but to show it as an anti-Japanese program under which its members would unite to form an anti-Japanese force; second, we were not to transform the northeast army into a Red Army, but to turn it into an allied army of the Red Army so that the two armies could join their forces in the anti-Japanese struggle. This was a fundamental principle. However, in handling different cases in the northeast army, different methods were to be used to win over the members of the army. Comrade Peng Dehuai personally wrote to He Zhuguo, the commander of an army then stationed at Guyuan, elaborating the program of resistance of Japan and asking him to withdraw his troops from several towns so as to give way to our frontline army, together with the armies of the second and fourth fronts, to advance northward to take part in the struggle against the Japanese aggressors. Comrade Zhu Rui held talks with He Zhuguo later. An agreement was finally reached and He Zhuguo carried it out. In some other cases, we made use of those personnel who had crossed over to our side or those military officers who had maintained contacts with the enemy units to deliver letters and to persuade our enemy.

4. It is necessary to foster cadres, stabilize the personnel contingent, and replenish the united front work departments with more staff members. Like military work, united front work also requires enthusiastic and qualified personnel. In his instruction, Comrade Peng Dehuai emphasized: "It is necessary to make the greatest efforts to foster cadres. Our political departments at all levels must immediately select in our units some comrades who are suitable for this job, train them, and turn them into the strongest and most active cadres in the united front who can do efficient work in various circles." He also gave meticulous instructions on the requirements for cadres, the methods of training, and the preferential treatment to these cadres in regard to their daily life.

As all the commanders and fighters had carried out an arduous, outstanding, and brave struggle, and had actively propagandized the anti-Japanese national united front and pressed on with its development, the influence of the Red Army was expanded and the anti-Japanese armed forces was strengthened. In a short period of only several months, our army defeated the units of Ma Hongkui and Ma Hongbin, took over more than 10 towns, and extended its influence to a large area consisting of 9 counties, thus causing the successful junction of the three main formations of the Red Army and the victory of the Western expedition.

Comrade Peng Dehuai was a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation who enjoyed the deep love and high esteem of the people, an outstanding leader of our party, state, and army, and a strategist and statesman well known to the world. His document of course does not contain all his ideas on the united front. Still, how inspiring, educational, brilliant, and profound the

ideas expounded in this valuable document are! It is not only a precious historical document of our army, but also one in the history of our party's united front work. The study of this important document embodying the bright spirit of Marxism-Leninism will undoubtedly inspire and spur us on to strive hard for the revitalization of China, and the emergence of a new situation in united front work in the new period!

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS SEND WREATHS TO LATE FORMER MINISTER

OW062130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1827 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Article by reporter Feng Yizhen]

[Text] Shanghai, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade Liu Baitao, former vice minister of railways, who worked in the railway departments for nearly 40 years, died of cancer in Shanghai on 29 May 1985 at the age of 71. On the morning of 5 July, over 400 personnel from the Railways Ministry and Shanghai Municipality's departments concerned and Comrade Liu Baitao's friends and relatives paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Liu Baitao resting in peace among fresh flowers and pine and cypress boughs at the Shanghai Longhua Funeral Parlor.

Wan Li, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Peng Chong, Lu Zhengcao, Xiao Hua, Duan Junyi, Ding Guangen, Liu Fuzhi, Wang Daohan, and other comrades sent wreaths.

Comrade Liu Baitao, hailing from Fengtai County, Anhui, joined revolution in February 1938 and became a member of the CPC in October 1938. During the War of Resistance Against Japan and the Liberation War, Comrade Liu Baitao devoted himself on a long-term basis to our army's and local political work and made important contributions. He also made outstanding achievements in his 40 years of work with the railway transport departments. He was elected deputy to the 11th CPC Congress. A fine member of the CPC, Comrade Liu Baitao was open and aboveboard. He was upright and never stooped to flattery. He worked hard and lived a plain life. He was amiable and easygoing.

CSO: 4005/1135

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION WORK DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhao Haixiao [6392 3189 0876] and Wang Ganrong [3769 0051 2837]:
Judicial Administration Work Is Flourishing Like Never Before"]

[Text] Relevant data presented at the recently concluded meeting of directors of the nation's justice departments (bureaus) shows that after years of efforts, judicial departments resurrected since 1976 are flourishing like never before.

The judicial administrative contingent is roughly in place. At present, the nation has a police force of 322,000, of which reform-through-labor and education-through-labor personnel account for 227,000, full and part-time lawyers, 17,400; notaries public, 7,900; and judicial assistants, 29,200. The growth of the judicial contingent has been accompanied by the revival and strengthening of assorted relevant organs throughout the country, including 2,600 legal advisory offices (law firms,) and 2,400 notary offices. A host of small townships is now staffed with judicial assistants and people's mediation committees are springing up like mushrooms at the grassroots level.

There has been a rapid development in legal education and the training of political and legal cadres. Nationwide, five political and legal colleges and the law departments in 22 comprehensive universities have been either revived or set up, which between them have trained over 5,000 LL.B's. There has been a total of 13 newly built secondary legal institutions, turning out over 1,200 graduates. Also newly established are 23 institutions at the provincial level for political and legal cadres. At the prefectural and municipal levels, 76 political and legal cadre schools and classes have been set up. Short training courses have also been provided for 160,000 working political and legal cadres. Another 100,000 young people and working cadres have benefited from correspondence courses, TV universities and evening universities, of whom 3,000 have been awarded postsecondary legal certificates.

There has been a vigorous effort to support economic development with a variety of legal services. Lawyers have been retained by enterprises as legal advisers to draft and review contracts, settle economic legal disputes and help enterprises set up legal advisory offices. Notary organs have concentrated on developing the notarization of economic contracts. Mediation

courts have settled a massive number of disputes which arose in the course of production and operations. At the end of the third quarter in 1984, lawyers were acting as legal advisers for over 10,000 institutions and enterprises, and had dealt with over 140,000 economic bases and answered more than 100,000 legal inquiries. Notary organizations have handled contracts and other notarization matters totalling 1.01 million cases.

Lawyers have played an active role in "cracking down" on unhealthy tendencies and relentlessly go after the "truth" in their casework. They have argued before the court in over 171,000 cases, and successfully in 12,000 of them. They have assisted the court in determining the facts accurately so that the innocent are not wrongly convicted and the guilty do not go unpunished.

Reform-through-labor and education-through-labor units uphold the principle of "correct first, production second," and emphasize "education, moral persuasion and rehabilitation." They have taken pains to reform the control and education of their prisoners and improved production. According to statistics from 11 provinces and municipalities, reform-through-labor and education-through-labor convicts have provided public security agencies with 240,000 important clues which enabled the latter to solve a large number of serious cases.

Legal publicity work has been making continuous progress. Party committees and governments at all levels value and support the proposal by the Ministry of Justice that we equip the entire population with a basic legal knowledge within 5 years. The masses also welcome that suggestion and a movement to learn and apply the law is now sweeping across the country.

12581

CSO: 4005/706

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORMATION OF SMALL TOWNS, RATIONAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION URGED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 31 May 85 p 2

[Article by Li Gen [2621 5327]: "Form Small-size Cities and Towns To Create Rational Population Distribution"]

[Text] The urbanization of rural villages is an inherent part of social and historical progress and the general trend of the world's social and economic movement. Basically, it refers to the process by which the agricultural and rural population becomes non-agricultural and urbanized. Economic development almost never fails to lead to the urbanization of the rural population.

Due to differences in social systems, economic structures and historical factors, the process of urbanization varies from country to country. In most countries, urbanization leads to a concentration of population in the urban areas and eventually social problems; only then do people in these countries attempt to come up with a solution that "conforms to the principle of economics" by developing small-size cities and towns. In recent years, in certain economically advanced countries, the fabric of metropolises is "loosening" as people begin to move into smaller cities and the rural areas. The general world trend is that industries are moving out of big cities where the population is large, land expensive, wages high and pollution problems severe. In capitalist countries, industries are moving into the suburban areas, nearby rural villages and even Third World countries. In recent years, the Soviet Union and certain countries in Western and Eastern Europe have made progress in developing small-size cities and towns by improving the living conditions, cultural and welfare programs and service facilities in the rural areas; as a result, the unchecked growth of the urban population has been eased up.

China's urbanization movement must not follow the course taken in capitalist countries. We must not develop big cities blindly but should instead form a uniquely Chinese urbanization movement that is based upon the conditions in China by observing the policy of "restricting the size of big cities, developing in a reasonable fashion medium-size cities and aggressively forming small-size cities."

Subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, China's agriculture began to transform from the traditional self- and semi-self-sufficient economy to a large-scale modern commodity economy; the rural economy is becoming increasingly specialized, commercialized and modernized. Corresponding to these changes, China's agricultural population is becoming more and more non-agricultural. By some estimates, by the year 2000, 30 percent of China's population will be urban dwellers; in other words, the urban population will increase by 200 million and become twice the present level. If all of these people move to big cities, we would have to build between 160 and 200 super-big cities, each large enough to house more than 1 million people, or between 300 and 400 big cities, each large enough to house more than 500,000 people. But in the course of the past 100 years, China has built only 18 cities with populations of 1 million people or more, 28 cities each with more than 500,000 but less than 1 million residents and a little over 100 medium and small-size cities each with more than 200,000 but less than 500,000 people. To build this many cities in the span of 15 years is obviously out of the question. This is why we must include in our agenda the construction of small-size cities.

At present, 60 percent of the urban population in China is in the bigger cities, which are already very crowded. It is no longer possible to expand the bigger cities; while we can develop the medium-size cities further, there is after all a limit as to how many people they can house. Not too many more people are expected to be able to move into the bigger cities. By developing small-size cities and towns in the vicinities of rural villages, we can easily urbanize the rural population.

Moreover, the present population distribution in China is skewed. On the one hand, the population in large and medium-size cities continues to grow and rural villages are also experiencing a surplus of labor; on the other hand, the rate of population growth in small-size cities and towns remains low. According to statistics for the 159 small-size cities and towns in Suzhou City, the number of registered residents in 1978 was 390,000, which is an 18 percent increase over the 1949 level; in the meantime, the rural population witnessed an 85 percent, and urban population a 55 percent, increase. Subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, efforts were made to implement the rural economic reform and develop town and township enterprises; as a result, more than 30,000 of the city's 640,000 town and township industrial enterprises' employees and 200,000 of the rural surplus labor moved to small-size cities and towns. This fact tells us that small-size cities and towns have the potential to house an even greater number of people, to help absorb rural surplus labor and some of the people who are moving to big and medium-size cities, to resolve the problem that there is simply not enough land for everybody in the rural areas and to create a more reasonable population distribution.

In view of the fact that the distribution of big, medium and small-size cities is also unreasonable and skewed, we must build more small-size cities and towns. For example, 56 percent of the urban population in Sichuan (total population

about 100 million) is concentrated in Chengdu and Chongqing. In Hubei Province, 61 percent of the urban population is concentrated in Wuhan, 20 percent in the 3 medium-size cities and 19 percent in the 6 small size cities; moreover, all of the medium and small-size cities are located within a radius of 90 km of Wuhan. The development and construction of small-size cities and towns are a must.

In short, in view of the fact that 800 million of the 1 billion people in China are rural inhabitants, the development and construction of small-size cities and towns concerns the entire national economy and the livelihood of all the people and is instrumental to land management, resource development, environmental protection, ecological balance and a reasonable population distribution.

12680

CSO: 4005/1075

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CYL MEMBERS--Some 590,000 members of the Communist Youth League throughout the country joined party organizations in the past year, an increase of 99.5 percent over the previous year, according to statistics by the 29 provincial level CYL committees. Some 8.25 million young people joined the CYL during the same period, an increase of 1.2 million over the previous year. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85 OW]

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION--Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA) -- At the end of 1984, China had over 166,000 kindergartens with 12.94 million children and over 730,000 teachers. Of these teachers, 42.8 percent were graduates of secondary teachers' schools and senior middle schools, [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

YIBO ON TV DOCUMENTARY-- Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA) -- "Meet the Challenge," China's first full-length television documentary of a political commentary character, premiered at the Palace of National Culture in Beijing today. Comrade Bo Yibo wrote the name for the 55-minute-long television documentary. Consisting of 1,000 shots with a large amount of vivid Chinese and foreign television material, the documentary introduces the history of technological development in China and the world and the achievements of the new technological revolution in the world. With a broad political and economic background and through a vertical and horizontal contrast, the film highlights Chinese people's sense of urgency and their soaring spirits in meeting the new technological revolution in the world. The film was produced by the JINGJI RIBAO and the China Economic Information Corporation, with the help of the Central Television Station and the Zhejiang Television Station. [Reported by correspondent Wang Qingbin] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1557 GMT 8 Jul 85]

YINGCHAO WRITES PREFACE TO ALBUM--A photo album commemorating the 60th founding anniversary of the Huangpu Military Academy has been published for distribution. With plenty of photos and other materials, the album truly reflects the history of the Huangpu Military Academy and is a great reference book for studying modern Chinese history. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote the preface to the album. [Excerpts] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 85]

LEADERS WATCH DANCE DRAMA--On the evening of 15 June, Song Renqiong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Kang Keqing, Bao Erhan, and other leading comrades watched the four-scene dance drama (Mi Yi Lu) created and performed by Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan together with the people of the capital at the Minzu Cultural Palace. With strong characteristics of the minority nationalities, the dance drama (Mi Yi Lu) faithfully reserves the style of the Yi nationality in dance, music, language, and clothing. It presented to the audience a colorful picturesque scene full of the fresh native flavor of the border area of Yunnan. [Excerpt] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/1144

8 August 1985

EAST REGION

ANHUI MEETING DISCUSSES IMPROVING PUBLIC ORDER

OW142229 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] A provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in coordinating the efforts by all quarters concerned to improve public order in cities was held in Hefei from 4 to 6 July.

The meeting pointed out: Coordinating efforts by all quarters concerned to improve public order is a strategic task put forth by the party Central Committee. It is an important guarantee for realizing the modernization drive and the economic structural reform focusing on the urban economy. Party committees at all levels must place the task in a strategic position on the agenda, regard it as important as economic reform, and mobilize and coordinate the efforts of the whole party, the people, and all departments to improve public order so as to bring about a fundamental change for the better in it and prevailing social practices.

The meeting confirmed achievements in coordinating the efforts by all quarters to improve public order in the province's cities during the early stage and made arrangements for future work. The meeting held: To effectively coordinate the efforts by all quarters to improve public order, it is necessary to continue to implement the principle of meting out swift and severe punishment for serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, earnestly intensify building spiritual civilization, conduct education on fostering lofty ideals and observing discipline and on the legal system, conscientiously supervise cultural activities, and vigorously popularize the public security responsibility system and integrate it with the economic responsibility system. It is also necessary to step up efforts at mediating civil disputes, educating and helping wayward youth, and placing jobless people and those returning from reeducation through labor and reform through labor.

The meeting called on all localities to take prompt action to formulate and implement measures for bringing about a marked change for the better in prevailing social practices, public order, and social security in the cities.

Shi Junjie, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Cheng Guanghua, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission, spoke at the meeting.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG SECRETARY WRITES INSCRIPTION ON COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT

SK160500 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The Zhongguo Dongfang Book Company held an inaugural meeting in Qingdao on 14 July. Attending the inaugural meeting were Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Gao Keting, chairman of the commission for collecting party historical data under the provincial CPC Committee; and representatives from publishing circles, universities, colleges, and prefectural and city libraries.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and He Jingzhi, vice minister of culture, wrote inscriptions for the meeting.

The Zhongguo Dongfang Book Company was jointly established at the initiative of the Shandong Provincial General Publishing House, the Shandong Provincial Publishing Workers Association, and the Shandong Provincial Printing Technological Association. The company will carry out a system of raising capital by floating shares, conduct development and construction, and carry out management and operations in a unified manner. The general company has been set up in Jinan, with branches in Qingdao and Yantai.

The Zhongguo Dongfang Book Company will mainly carry out sales exhibitions, bring about a diversified economy, serve the development of book publications, printing and publishing undertakings, and work to satisfy the needs of people of all circles for domestic and foreign books.

CSO: 4005/1146

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN SPEAKS ON RADIO, TV WORK

OW141144 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, this morning spoke at the provincial meeting to commend outstanding workers on the radio and television front, stressing that radio and TV should become effective aids to the party and government and give full play to their powerful role in building both spiritual and material civilization.

Comrade Wan Shaofen put forward four demands on the workers of the front in her speech.

1. It is hoped that staff members and workers on the front will seriously study the important speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang on the party's news work.
2. It is hoped that the front would make greater contributions to promoting the four modernizations and revitalizing Jiangxi Province.
3. It is hoped that radio, TV and other news units would better develop their role as link and bridge between the party and the masses.
4. It is necessary to raise news workers' political and professional level.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the party's news work has penetratingly explained the fundamental principles and basic requirements of a proletarian party's news work. It is a key link in guiding us to do our work well. All comrades on the news front and leading comrades of party committees at various levels should conscientiously study and firmly implement it.

In conclusion, Comrade Wan Shaofen hoped that all radio, TV, and news workers in the whole province would strengthen their party spirit, professional skill, and unity and make greater contributions to promoting the four modernizations and revitalizing Jiangxi Province.

The meeting concluded at the Jiangxi Guest House this afternoon after a session of 5 days. A ceremony was held this morning to issue awards to 159 advanced collectives and individuals.

Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of Jiangxi Province; and Xu Gin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; attended and received all representatives at the meeting. They also issued letters of commendation and certificates of achievement to 30 units and individuals receiving first prizes.

During the session of the meeting, (Liu Dongyi), deputy director of the Provincial Radio and Television Department, made a report to the meeting on behalf of the new party organization of the department. (Bai Yongchun), director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, also delivered a speech.

The representatives to the meeting conscientiously studied various documents, held discussions, and exchanged their experience. They affirmed achievements and also analyzed the existing problems in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. They pledged to strive to do their work well in the spirit of reform and further create a new situation for radio and TV work in the province.

During the session, all representatives participated in the foundation-laying ceremony for the Jiangxi Radio and Television Center.

CSO: 4005/1146

EAST REGION

CHEN PIXIAN WRITES MASTHEAD FOR CITY WEEKLY

OW111207 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] At the proposal of mayors of more than 100 cities in China and with the support of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, ZHONGGUO CHENGSHI DAOBAO [0022 0948 1004 1579 1418 1032 China city guide], the first large-sized weekly in the country especially reflecting various aspects of urban construction, was inaugurated in Shanghai today.

Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, wrote the masthead for the weekly. Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing municipality; and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai municipality, wrote inscriptions for the inaugural issue of the weekly.

The inaugural issue carries in full text a speech by Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection and current secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, at a national meeting on exchanging experience in rebuilding old cities held in Hefei last December, which is entitled "On the Question of Remodeling and Building Cities."

Ni Tianzeng, member of the weekly's administrative board and vice mayor of Shanghai, wrote the forward of the weekly, which says: The weekly will mainly report on news concerning reforms in cities (including counties and towns) and urban planning, construction, discuss theory, exchange experience, report on construction, enliven the economy, and promote reform. Shanghai has been authorized to publish the weekly, but it will gear the weekly to serve the needs of all cities throughout the county.

CSO: 4005/1145

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR HU PING SPEAKS ON TAX WORK

OW142226 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The 4-day provincial commendation meeting for tax departments concluded on 10 July.

Governor Hu Ping spoke at the meeting. He said that with the economic structure reform and all-round implementation of the second step of replacing profit delivery with tax payments, tax revenues have manifested their importance and function with each passing day. At present, tax revenues account for more than 95 percent of the state's financial income and have become the important support for state financial revenues. Governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership, help successfully carry out tax work, bring into full play the role of tax as an economic lever, raise money, and contribute to making Fujian march at the head of the four modernizations.

Governor Hu Ping pointed out that currently, tax evasion by some enterprises and units has become a very serious problem. All localities should report to party committees cases of tax evasion and outstanding tax payments. These cases must be investigated and dealt with as they are an important part of party rectification so as to enforce discipline. Tax policies should be formulated by tax departments; no other department has the authority to formulate tax policies. Preparations should be made for a general, province-wide tax payment survey to be held in August and September.

In conclusion, Governor Hu Ping called on tax department cadres to enhance their understanding of the legal system, observe discipline, abide by the law, be honest in performing their duties, conscientiously resist unhealthy tendencies, and be well-disciplined tax collectors with lofty ideals.

CSO: 4005/1146

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING

OW120536 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The party committee of a provincial-level government organ held a meeting on 28 June to commend advanced party branches and outstanding party members. Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the committee; and other leading comrades offered congratulations at the meeting and presented citations and prizes to 22 advanced party branches and 111 outstanding party members.

The commended party branches and outstanding party members were selected after repeated evaluations by the party committee of the provincial-level organ and party members and are therefore representative of all party branches and party members in the organ. Of the commended party branches and outstanding party members, some are grass-roots party branches which vigorously support reforms and dare to advance by blazing new trails; some are party branches which have done well in ideological-political work and in providing the "three services"; some are party leading cadres who dare to advance in defiance of difficulties; some are ordinary party members who work selflessly at ordinary posts.

A leading comrade of the party committee of the provincial-level organ addressed the meeting. He dealt briefly with the campaign to achieve advanced party branches and outstanding party members organized by the party committee; and spoke highly of the noble qualities and achievements of the advanced party branches and outstanding party members. He also put forward requirements for launching a similar campaign in the future.

The commended advanced party branches and outstanding party members pledged to remain modest and prudent in the face of glory and to continue to work hard to make greater achievements.

CSO: 4005/1146

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 14 May 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Chen Yibing [7115 0076 0393]]

[Text] The Shanghai Exhibit of the Achievements of Vocational Education officially opened on 2 May. The statistics given there show that 289 ordinary middle schools have established vocational middle-school classes or have become vocational middle schools. In 1984, the number of students admitted to the secondary specialized, technical, engineering and technical and vocational schools already made up 52.7 percent of the total enrolled in all secondary educational institutions.

Liu Zhenyuan [0491 2182 0337], vicemayor of Shanghai City, emphasized in his talk at the opening ceremony of the exhibition that Shanghai must establish, the sooner the better, a complete and rationally organized vocational and technical educational system from the elementary to the advanced level which will link up with ordinary education.

This exhibition made a review of the work Shanghai has done in the last 5 years in reforming the structure of secondary education and developing vocational and technical education.

The display of the achievements shows that the joint effort of the education department and the vocational department in establishing vocational education and improving the qualifications of teachers in special classes, the equipment, the facilities for learning from practice and the prospects for graduates. They have brought into play the economic benefits of the investments in human talent and made up for some of the insufficient facilities of the specialized and technical schools. In recent years, every spring Shanghai's labor planning department provides the education department with information on the demand for talent according to the city's economic development and on changes in the structure of industries. The two sides then jointly determine, for that year, the admissions task of the vocational schools, the types of specialties and the cosponsoring units. Every year in the autumn, the labor planning department together with the cosponsors properly arrange for the assessment of the graduates and their employment according to their qualifications. More than 90 percent of the graduates find employment. Many graduates have already become the cultured, technically competent and tested mainstays of the different fields of the cities

and rural areas in which they work. The dresses designed by Zhang Yufeng [1728 3768 7685] of the Jiangnan Regional Chanping Vocational School of Clothing Design were completely sold out to foreign and Hong Kong merchants at a large clothing exhibition in Shanghai on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the country. The announcer's costume, which was designed by Xu Guohua [6079 0948 5478], has already been adopted by the Central People's Television Station. Li Guoping [2621 0948 1627] of Shanghai County's Qunyi Vocational Secondary School's horticultural program has already assumed a leading role in the county's pomiculture.

12369

CSO: 4005/1068

EAST REGION

EDUCATION IN PARTY SPIRIT, DISCIPLINE INTENSIFIED IN JIUJIANG

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Xuan Jian [6513 4628]: "Jiujiang Strengthens Party Spirit Education To Improve Members' Quality"]

[Text] In recent months, party organizations at all levels in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province, have intensified party members' education in party spirit and discipline in an effort to improve the political quality of their rank and file and cadres and stamp out the new unhealthy tendencies. Today, of the 33 enterprises previously run by party and government organs, 22 have been either suspended or reorganized and the remaining 13 are going through with the proper paperwork in accordance with regulations. Party and government cadres who engaged in business or operated an enterprise have mostly dissociated themselves from their business affairs. Citywide, 75 percent of bonus taxes owed the government have been paid.

After the effort to crack down on new unhealthy tendencies got under way, relevant agencies in Jiujiang promptly put together an investigation team to study the situation thoroughly. It found that the problem was indeed quite serious. The municipal CPC committee attributed this state of affairs to the weak party spirit and lax discipline on the part of some members and decided that party organizations at all levels throughout the city should devote a certain period of time to educate their members in party spirit and discipline so as to pave the way for correcting the unhealthy tendencies.

Party organizations in Jiujiang educated their members in essentially three ways:

First, on the basis of a serious study of party documents, organize the rank and file to assess their level of party consciousness to see if it measures up to the party standard; examine the way they enforce party discipline, using the party "regulations" as a yardstick; and review their commitment to serving the people wholeheartedly in the light of party goals. Some members and cadres earlier claimed that "other people had worse problems" and balked at checking the unhealthy tendencies. Now that they have judged and examined themselves by the criteria of the party spirit principle, however, they no longer feel resentful and are determined to enhance their party spirit and strive to make themselves immune to the prevailing bad habits.

Second, commend the advanced such as a branch of the Navigation Bureau for firmly turning down gifts delivered to its door and the Lushan Cement Plant for insisting that cement in excess of the production target be sold at the set price, significantly boosting the amount of profits turned over to the government and not giving out bonuses and awards indiscriminately. By commending these and other units, cadres and members in its circular, the party committee revealed to the rank and file the power for good in the party and its bright future.

Third, use negative examples to educate members and cadres. There has been a total of 146 serious violations of party discipline citywide, of which 61 cases have now been closed. By investigating typical offenses and punishing the perpetrators, the party has not only enforced the discipline of the party and the law of the land, but also succeeded in deterring and educating other people.

Through party spirit and discipline education, many units in Jiujiang have brought about a situation in which party spirit and the general interest prevail. Some units have also mobilized the masses to sum up their experience and taken steps to close the loopholes which gave rise to the unhealthy tendencies.

12581

CSO: 4005/1104

EAST REGION

NEW DISCIPLINES ESTABLISHED AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Hanzhen [5592 3211 4631]: "Fudan University Reforms Take a Multidisciplinary Approach"]

[Text] After 4 years of academic reforms, Fudan University has gradually shed its old look as an comprehensive arts and science university. Today, it has become a comprehensive institution with 56 specialties in 22 departments including humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, technical science and management science. It has developed for the four modernizations a crop of experts combining an all-round theoretical base with a strong ability to solve practical scientific and technical problems.

For a long time this well established 80-year-old institution had only two major disciplines, arts and science, and they had nothing to do with each other. This state of affairs was grossly unsuited to the needs of scientific development and the emerging new technological revolution. In the course of drawing up its reform program, the university conducted a survey on its past graduates. According to some units which hire them, Fudan graduates are ill-equipped to handle practical problems despite their firm grounding in basic knowledge. Science students lack economic and management knowledge while arts students know little about the natural sciences. University leaders took the units' opinions very seriously and realized that if their old university remained at the level of the 1950's and 60's and failed to establish new disciplines and overhaul old ones, the quality of their graduates would inevitably suffer. A key university is duty-bound to turn out first-rate people, the nation's best and brightest, who are specialties in one field and generalists in others.

In the course of reform, Fudan University fully exploited its advantage of having a rather comprehensive range of traditional disciplines and, in line with the needs of the four modernizations, established a number of new specialties and organized a series of interdepartmental and multidisciplinary research centers through such means as "having the old lead the new," "merging arts with science" and "merging science with engineering." In addition to its old disciplines, the university today has established or consolidated the departments and specialties related to eight new technical disciplines, namely, computer science, management, electronic engineering, materials

science, bioengineering, applied mechanics, illuminant and lighting engineering, mathematical statistics and operations research. Enrollments in these new disciplines account for 34 percent of total university enrollments. Since last year, it has set up a school of technical science, a school of economics and a school of management, and increased the intake of students in economic management, political science and law, fields in which the government urgently needs qualified people.

Even while it was creating new disciplines, Fudan University took pains to shake up the old ones. The Economics Department, as an arts subject, consistently followed the Soviet Union in the past in subject matter and teaching method. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as the party shifted the focus of its work, the nation developed an urgent need for qualified people to study, manage and make decisions for the socialist economy. Most faculty members in the Economics Department believed that the key to reforming the department lies in further liberating their ideas, establishing a number of new courses closely related to economic construction, and "fusing arts with science" by offering computer courses and beefing up mathematical courses. The result of these changes is an Economics Department transformed beyond recognition. Some comrades who specialize in economic theory are now more attuned to the study of practical issues, more oriented to society and offer consulting services for enterprises and relevant organizations.

The establishment of new disciplines has improved the old university's teaching and scientific research standards. At present, Fudan University is undertaking 39 key research projects included in the state's "Sixth 5-Year Plan" and has been designated by the state as one of the major research centers in such budding sciences as electronic engineering and genetic engineering. Since 1983, its students have always been among the most successful candidates in various nationwide joint examinations and examinations for graduates going abroad for further studies. In one such examination recently, 5 of the top 10 candidates were from Fudan. Examination questions were set overseas and the candidates answered in English. The first and second placed candidates were two young faculty members in the newly established School of Management at Fudan. Zhou Lin [0719 2651], who put in the best performance, scored 120 in mathematics and 100 in economics.

These scores show that management science, which is the result of blending mathematics with economics, meets the needs of the new technological revolution and is turning out for the country a host of outstanding people in management.

12581

CSO: 4005/1104

EAST REGION

TEACHER TRAINING STRENGTHENED IN ZHEJIANG

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Zuyu [0719 4371 0147]: "Zhejiang Selects Outstanding Students For Teacher Training"]

[Text] Zhejiang Province has been taking a variety of measures to encourage outstanding students to apply to teachers training institutions. This year teachers colleges throughout the province adopt a combination of directional recruitment and admission by recommendation in the hope that secondary schools in the localities will select and send to them some of their best students. Zhejiang Normal University reserves 15 percent of its freshmen intake quota for graduates of secondary teachers schools selected on the basis of their moral character, intellectual abilities and physical constitution. Students thus selected will be exempt from the entrance examination. After their graduation, they are expected to return to their own counties to be secondary school teachers. Ten secondary teachers schools are using the same method to attract 200 outstanding junior high school graduates by waiving the entrance examination. When they graduate, they are to return to their counties to teach in elementary schools.

To develop the specialized teachers desperately needed by polytechnics and agricultural schools, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou University, Zhejiang Agricultural University and others this year plan to select from 1 to 2 percent of the graduates of the polytechnics in 10 sectors including light industry, chemical engineering, finance, supply and marketing and agriculture. They will be admitted, again without examination, into the appropriate departments. Upon graduation, they will be hired by secondary specialized or agricultural schools to teach specialized courses. Secondary teachers schools will also lower score requirements appropriately for candidates specializing in music and art.

12581
CSO: 4005/1104

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HEARS WORK REPORTS

OW030303 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
27 Jun 85

[Text] The third plenary meeting of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress was held this morning. Xie Xianghuang, one of the executive chairmen of the session, presided over the meeting.

The meeting heard a report on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Wang Zemin, its vice chairman and concurrently secretary general. In his report, Wang Zemin said: Over the past year, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, acting on the basis of relevant laws and paying attention to the central task of economic construction, heard and examined reports on economic work, political and legal affairs, education, science and technology, public health, and Overseas Chinese affairs submitted by the provincial people's government. It also heard and examined a report by the provincial procuratorate concerning the work of dealing blows at economic crimes; adopted resolutions and decisions on some important matters of the province; and supervised and prompted the work of the government, court, and procuratorate. With the aim of promoting socialist modernization and ensuring the people's interests, it worked out and approved five local laws. In particular, it made a conscientious effort to implement the election law, strengthen investigation and study, and give guidance in a timely manner. As a result, the second direct election at city and township levels were completed. In the meantime, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee earnestly complied with the demands contained in the CPC Central Committee's relevant documents and strengthened contacts with deputies and ties with standing committees of city, county, and district people's congresses. It enacted the regulations on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The implementation of these regulations has systematized and institutionalized the work of the standing committee.

The meeting also heard a work report of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court by its president Liu Bin and a work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate by Chief Procurator Chen Keguang.

Today's executive chairmen were Wan Shaofen, Ma Jikong, Xu Gin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xun Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian, Huang Xiandu, Zhao Zhijian, Peng Shengxi, (Wu Zhixin), (Zhang Lie), and (Zhang Fusheng).

Attending the meeting as observers were personnel of the provincial people's government, vice president of the provincial higher people's court, deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, all members attending the third session of the fifth provincial CPCC Committee, deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress in the province, mayors of cities directly under provincial jurisdiction, commissioners of prefectural administrative offices, as well as chairmen of standing committees of People's Congresses of various cities, counties, and districts under the jurisdiction of cities.

CSO: 4005/1145

EAST REGION

HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT PRESIDENT WORK REPORT

SK111109 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] On 20 March, Shi Xiaotan, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a report on the work of the People's Court for examination and approval by the deputies at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

Shi Xiaotan said: In 1984, our province's People's Courts at all levels further straightened out the guiding ideology of judicial work, tried various cases in a timely manner, and made positive contributions to further improving social order, and safeguarding and promoting the smooth progress in the reform of the urban and rural economic structures and in economic construction. The People's Courts implemented the principle of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals according to law, dealt strict blows to serious criminal activities, and promoted further improvements in the public security of society. During trials, we united the principle of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals with that of striking surely, accurately, and relentlessly at criminals, integrated the work of concentratively dealing blows to criminals with regular judicial work, and coordinated the work of dealing strict blows to law-breakers with other measures for comprehensively tackling public security problems. We deeply ferreted out a number of serious criminals who succeeded in staying hidden for a long time, and dealt hard blows at the active major criminals. We resolutely struggled against serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, and ensured the smooth progress in socialist modernization construction. During trials, we paid attention to making a clear distinction between guilty and not guilty, safeguarded the implementation of the economic structural reform and the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, dealt blows to criminals who took advantage of reform to engage in corruption, bribery, profiteering, deception, and theft of property of the state and the collective. We further carried out economic judicial work, were eager to meet the needs of enterprises and production, fostered the ideology of serving production, safeguarded the fulfillment of the valid contracts, and properly handled illegal contracts and invalid contracts, protected the legal rights and interests of the state, the collective, and the individuals, and safeguarded the order of the socialist economy. We correctly handled a great number of civil cases, helped the grassroots

level solve a number of civil disputes in a timely manner, prevented contradictions from becoming acute and intensifying, made things more convenient for the masses, strengthened unity among the people, boosted their socialist enthusiasm, and vigorously supervised the judicial work. We strengthened supervision over the judicial work of the courts at the lower levels, and safeguarded the solemnity of the law. In addition, we further strengthened the work of handling the people's appeals, letters, and visits.

After that, Shi Xiaotan touched on how we achieved the above mentioned success and the reasons for the existing problems. He said: The remarkable achievements in the various work of the People's Courts in the past year mainly resulted from our efforts to straighten out the guiding ideology of making judicial work serve China's present general tasks and objective, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, and strictly handling cases according in law, change the workstyle of leadership, and implement the mass line. However, judging from the needs of the developing situation and tasks, we still lag far behind and many problems still exist. We should conscientiously adopt measures to vigorously solve these problems.

While touching on the work of the People's Courts for 1985, Shi Xiaotan said: The comprehensive reform of the economic structure with a focus on the reform of the urban economy is being deeply carried out in a vast sphere in 1985. The new situation of economic reform has set higher demands on the work of the People's Courts. We should clearly understand the situation, clarify our tasks and make the judicial work subordinate to and serve the reform of the economic structure and the economic construction. We should persist in implementing the policy of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals in accordance with the law, strike surely, accurately, and relentlessly at criminal activities, and strive to achieve a turn for the better in social public security. We should struggle against criminal offences, strictly punish criminals who take advantage of reform to engage in various economic criminal activities, do a good job in trying economic and civil cases, safeguard the order of socialist economy through legal means, strengthen unity among the people, vigorously conduct propaganda on the legal system and activities on offering judicial suggestions, strengthen the spadework at the grassroots levels, actively participate in tackling public security problems in all fields, and make new contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in public security and guaranteeing the smooth progress in the reform of the economic structure and in economic construction.

CSO: 4005/1145

EAST REGION

EAST-WEST COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MARXIST PHILOSOPHY URGED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397]: "Launching East-West Comparative Studies of Marxist Philosophy"]

[Text] Notes on the author; Zhou Yicheng [0719 5030 3397], aged 39, graduated 1968 from the Journalism Department of Fudan University and in 1981 with the degree of master of philosophy from the Department of Philosophy of Fudan University. Now teaching in the Philosophy Department of Fudan University, he is a Ph.D. candidate and a director of the Shanghai Association of Young Theorists. Among his major writings are: "On Scientific Beauty," "On Scientific Intuitive Thinking" and "Man's Brain Probing Man's Brain"

Comparative studies of Marxist philosophy by all countries of the world can provide new impetus to Chinese Marxist philosophy and can also provide China with an opportunity to manifest the unique and fascinating qualities of China's own philosophy on the world's philosophical stage. Marxist philosophy, which is one sector of humanity's advanced civilization, has after all been continuously enriched and developed against the background of the entire civilization of all mankind as a whole.

In the more than 100 years since its birth in Europe, Marxism has spread widely over many lands. There is no intention to deny here that in the course of the historical development of Marxism, opposition parties, such as Bernstein and Kautsky, have turned up, as we also all along believe that world capitalism has never relinquished its attacks against Marxism, this banner of proletarian ideology. However, we also cannot but point out the hard fact that owing to the revolutionary critical spirit and practical characteristics inherent in Marxism itself, it has already become integrated with the workers' movements, the social revolutions and constructive undertakings of many countries and has been shaped into a Marxist theory that incorporates specific characteristics of various different countries, in conformity with the different historical conditions of these countries. Today's Marxist doctrine is by far no more the work of one great genius of the 19th century, but has become the common doctrine of the Marxists of all countries of the world. We may also say, that the Marxism that has evolved in the world is no more the single Marxist doctrine, preserving complete identity with the doctrines of

Marx and Lenin, but Marxism, including philosophy, has developed into a bright and colorful panorama.

Starting with victory in the October Revolution, socialist systems have come into being in one country after the other, and many countries, including China, have publicly proclaimed Marxism as their guiding theory. However, different countries have evolved many different patterns in the specific ways of their socialist revolutions and in the concrete policies governing their socialist constructions. These different patterns had their roots in the different social traditions, economic levels, natural conditions and cultural backgrounds; they all, therefore, had their historical rationale. We must acknowledge that Marxism developed in many directions, precisely because it became integrated with the construction practices in the different socialist countries. This fact is cause of many misunderstandings, gave rise to many different ways of comprehending, explaining and applying Marxist theory and brought forth new thesis on topics that Marx or Lenin did not deal with, nor could have dealt with.

This diversification of theory also exists similarly in many Western capitalist countries. Because a whole series of new conditions have arisen since the beginning of this century, particularly since World War II, in the economic development, in science and technology and in the sociopolitical aspects of world capitalism and imperialism, and because of the complexity of the proletarian revolutionary movement in the various countries, many different schools of thought arose in the theoretical field of social doctrines, as, for instance, as to Marxist philosophical dialectics, epistemology, concepts of practice and nature, theory on science and as to historical materialism.

Confronted with this situation, all earnest Marxists must refrain from adopting the narrow attitude of "considering themselves the one and only correct school of thought," of proclaiming their own as the only orthodox theory and all others to be spurious. On the contrary, we must only adhere to the rule of seeking truth from facts and must observe the specific conditions in analyzing Marxist principles. Our criterion must be the concrete practices carried out by the peoples of the different countries when we test the truth of the various theories, and we must base on thorough comparisons, differentiations and critical scrutiny, when we direct our attention to the way they complement each other.

We have to refer here also to the very complex concept of the so-called "Western Marxism." If we leave aside for the time being all its sociopolitical and factional features and merely observe it as a form of philosophical theory, this concept appears to be also of considerable breadth and vagueness. It comprises not only the new inquiries and opposing views on theories related to Marx, Engels and Lenin, developed under the conditions of the developed capitalist society by proletarian revolutionaries and leaders of the communist party, but also certain philosophical views, mainly published by scholars engaged in theoretical activities, that deviate from the traditional understanding. These will, of course, also include distortions out of ulterior motives by representatives of the bourgeoisie. We have, therefore, no reason to regard "Western Marxism" sweepingly as heterodox and to conclude

that it is "a combination of contemporary Western bourgeois philosophy with Marxist revolutionary theory."

The question that we must now answer clearly and distinctly is: Is there a true Western Marxism, without quotation marks?

Approximately 100 years ago, Engels once sighed with deep emotions when he contemplated the flourishing state of the European and American labor movement: "How wonderful it would be if Marx could stand here with me today and see this sight with his own eyes!" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 245) However, today, 100 years later, the Western philosophical circles, who once had been swept up in the revolutionary storm of Marxism, have ended up completely abandoning Marxist doctrine, and what has emerged is a bleak and desolate scene, is that not a monstrous absurdity? History does not develop in a perfectly straight line, and revolutions are not continuously maintained at high fervor. However, true Marxism completely disappearing without a trace from the labor movement, as it allegedly exists in the main capitalist countries, and from all its theoretical manifestations, is not only contrary to reality, but also inconsistent with the logic that is inherent in the Marxist development.

Without the slightest doubt, the so-called "Western Marxism" is a mixture of good and bad, "good soil and sand all carried along together." However, the emphasis placed by many of its theoretical factions on more open and creative Marxist views and their anti-doctrinaire attitudes are indeed correct stands. We cannot subscribe to all the views expressed by "Western Marxism," (actually the views of many different factions are at odds with each other and repudiate each other), however in our opinion we must acknowledge the actual existence of a Western Marxism, without quotation marks, and of its philosophy. The splendid achievements of the communists and the Marxist theorists of the various countries in examining for decades how to deal with the various philosophical questions concerning nature and society have now become condensed into a composite with many significant aspects. It deserves to be regarded as one facet in the new development of Marxist philosophy.

What has to be pointed out is that the new sociohistorical phenomena that have developed following economic and scientific developments in the developed capitalist countries or in the developed socialist countries can also occur in the rapidly developing China of the future. The theoretical inquiries which started up in these countries in the course of their studies of Marxist philosophy, inquiries which were linked to their actual life experiences, may be reenacted in the Marxist philosophical studies of a China that is now on its way to modernization. Reviewing the many topics that were lively debated in recent years among China's philosophical circles, we discover without difficulty that all these topics--Marxist inquiry into standards of practice, science as productive force, philosophy of science and the philosophy of the natural sciences, philosophical reflections on the new scientific and technological revolution--can already be found in the Marxist philosophical literature of foreign countries several years or decades ago. As we now--looking toward the future--reexamine the condition of present-day philosophical research, we will deeply feel how important it is to engage in an East-West comparative study of Marxist philosophy.

Marx has once made a profound statement on the transition of human thinking from the abstract up to the concrete. In actual fact, any advanced ideological system, including Marxist philosophy, passes through this same developmental process. The current Eastern and Chinese Marxist philosophy, the Soviet and East European Marxist philosophy, the Western Marxist philosophy are all Marxist philosophical developments rendered concrete. If we compare Marxist philosophy with the Chang Jiang as it rolls incessantly rolls along, then every locality that it passes can have its characteristic feature; each of its tributaries contributes fresh waters to the main stream. "On both banks, the unceasing cries of the monkeys," "The Tianmen Mountain is split into two and that is where we start to speak of the Chang Jiang as the Chu Jiang" [in memory of the State of Chu that existed in this area], "The solitary sail disappears in the azure distance"--these are all descriptions [quotations from poems by Tang poet Li Bo] of the many different scenes of this one huge water system.

9808

CSO: 4005/1125

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

PEIXIN ATTENDS CITATION MEETING--A meeting to commend advanced party branches and outstanding party members was solemnly held by the party committee of provincial organs this morning. Attending the meeting were some 1,500 responsible persons from party organizations of the provincial organs, as well as representatives of party members. Also present were Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and other leading comrades. Addressing the meeting was the responsible person of the party committee of provincial organs. He summarized the main features of the activities to build advanced party branches and to develop outstanding party members, launched earlier in the organs' party organizations. He also spoke highly of the noble characters and achievements of the advanced party branches and outstanding party members. At the same time, he raised demands regarding the activities to be launched henceforth by provincial organs. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 85]

SECRETARY STRESSES OVERSEAS WORK--Fuzhou, 28 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "Work concerning Overseas Chinese is a long-term task. In performing this task, we should be farsighted and broad-minded and should strive to make friends and to expand the scope of unity. We should continue to implement the policy toward houses privately owned by Overseas Chinese and the policy on returned Overseas Chinese intellectuals. We should facilitate the handling of applications for going abroad filed by relatives of Overseas Chinese or by citizens." This was stressed by Xiang Nan in his report to the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress this morning. Xiang Nan pointed out: It is necessary to establish contacts with friends in various circles in Taiwan; to carry out economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and educational exchanges with Taiwan; to expand the "three communications" with Taiwan; and to promote economic development between Fujian and Taiwan. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1218 GMT 28 Jun 85]

SHANDONG OFFICIAL DIES--After all lifesaving efforts proved to be in vain, Professor Fang Zongxi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, died of cancer in a suburb of Qingdao City at 1800 on 6 July. He was 73 years old. He was also a member of the CPC; a deputy to the Sixth NPC; vice president of the Shandong Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; a member of the China Democratic League Central Committee; vice chairman

of the board of directors of China Society of Oceans, Lakes, and Islands; deputy secretary general of the China Oceanography Society; former dean of the Shandong Oceanography College; and a national noted marine biologist. Over a long period of time, Comrade Fang Zongxi had exerted efforts to study Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong thought; continuously enhanced his awareness in ideology and politics; and had rendered service to repay the people and the motherland by using his knowledge. He also sincerely supported the party's line, principles, and policies issued in the period since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and upheld the four basic principles. On 8 June 1985, Comrade Fang Zongxi had the honor of being admitted into the CPC and realized his life-long cherished wish of being a fighter for communism. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jul 85]

CEREMONY FOR JIANGXI MEDIA PROJECT--Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 10 Jul broadcasts a 3-minute on-the-spot report on a foundation stone laying ceremony for the Jiangxi Radio and Television Center Project, held in Nanchang City on the morning of 10 July. In the report, Jiangxi Governor Ni Xiance is heard addressing the ceremony. According to the report, present at the ceremony are Wan Shaofen, identified as secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial party committee; and Bai Dongcai, Zhao Zengyi, Xu Gin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Baotian, Zhu Zhihong, Wu Ping, Huang Xiandu (Chen Zhengxi), Fang Gian, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, (Wu Yongzhong), Wang Guande, (Liu Zhifu), (Wang Linxiong), (Li Aifen), and (Huang Ardong), identified as leaders of the provincial and city party, government, and army organizations. [Editorial Report]

JIANGXI CIRCULAR ON TEXTBOOKS--The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government on 10 July issued an urgent circular calling on various departments concerned to take effective measures to ensure the normal supply of textbooks for students as well as necessary teaching materials. The circular calls on departments concerned in various prefectures to immediately make an investigation on the production and supply of textbooks and teaching materials in order to ensure that on 1 September when the new school year starts all students can obtain their textbooks, and necessary teaching materials will be furnished. The wholesale and retail prices of textbooks, notebooks, pencils, chalk, blackboards, and other necessary materials must not be increased. The price control departments should constantly inspect the situation and take prompt action to stop random increase of prices. Commercial units at provincial, prefectural, and county levels should ensure ample supply of notebooks, pencils, chalk, blackboards, and other necessary teaching materials. They should order items in a timely manner and handle their work with efficiency. Cultural and publication departments must not have priority in using paper reserved for making textbooks and notebooks. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 85]

CONFUCIUS RESEARCH INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED--The Confucius Research Institute was established and the first Confucius seminar was held on 10 June at the Confucius Temple at the Imperial College in Beijing. Taking part in the seminar were Confucius' descendants, Kong Lingming [1313 0109 2494] and Kong Demao [1313 1795 2021]. The institute is a private academic group organized by the Chinese Ancient History Research Institute and housed in the Confucius Temple shaded by dense cypress trees. The inaugural ceremony took place in Dacheng Hall. Zhen Gucheng [0719 0657 1004] is adviser to the institute while Kong Demao, Feng Youlan [7458 0645 5695], Hou Wailu [0186 1120 1687] and Dong Yibo [5516 0001 0590] serve as honorary directors. Institute director is Zhang Dainian [1728 1486 1628]. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1] 12581

CSO: 4005/1104

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MAKING PRIVATE TOURS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE CRITICIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Private Tours Under Pretext of Visits Seriously Criticized"]

[Text] Recently, the provincial discipline inspection commission sent out a circular criticizing a number of units in Shixing County for making tours at public expense under the pretext of visits.

It was pointed out in the circular that, since last winter, an evil tendency of making private tours at public expense under the pretext of visits has emerged. There are a total of 270 units at or above the township level in the county. From last winter until January of this year, a total of 29 units have organized tours to visit or travel, which accounted for 23.6 percent of the total. A total of 879 person/times participated in these tours and the duration of these tours was 27 days at the longest and 6 days at the shortest. As much as 100,000 yuan were spent. A total of nine units resorted to deception to make tours under the pretext of visits. For instance, from 5-13 November last year, the county family planning office organized 27 full-time cadres who have been engaged in family planning work in various districts and in various pits of the Shi-ren-zhang Wolfram Mine with approval to travel to Lianxian County to pay a visit and learn from them their advanced experiences in carrying out family planning work. However, at a later date, they canceled this visit and made a tour to Guilin and afterwards they again traveled by plane to Guangzhou. They spent a total of 2,994 yuan, which was defrayed from subsidies appropriated to the county for resolving difficulties in family planning work. The county civil affairs bureau from 26 November through 2 December of last year organized 16 persons to go to Rongxian County of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to visit and learn from them their experiences in growing Luohan fruit and Shatian grapefruit. However, after they arrived in Guilin, they canceled the original visiting program and detoured to make a tour of Guilin. They spent a total of 800 yuan, which was defrayed from the fund collected as marriage registration cost. In November 1984, Shen Moying [3088 3351 5391], deputy secretary of the district party committee of Chengnan District of the county and concurrently the district head, acted presumptuously to lead a total of 39 persons including cadres of the district office, secretaries of party branches of the various townships and township heads to tour Guangzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou and Beijing without asking for instructions or submitting reports. They took a total of 16 days to travel and spent a total of

4,875 yuan, which was defrayed from the capital funds of enterprises in the district and township. Some townships in Chengnan District also organized countryside cadres to make individual tours to other places and they defrayed their expenses from the funds of enterprises.

It was stated in the circular that the discipline inspection commission of Shixing County has already served notice to criticize relevant units. Shen Moying, deputy secretary of the district party branch of Chengnan District and concurrently the district head, has been given a disciplinary warning within the party. Key leaders of the county family planning office have been instructed to refund the travel allowances and airline ticket charges spent during the tour. Since the Shixing County party committee failed to adopt prompt, effective measures to stop the evil tendency of making tours at public expense under the pretext of visits which has emerged in the county, it should be held responsible for it. It is necessary to take further steps to conduct a thoroughgoing investigation and to draw lessons therefrom.

It was pointed out in the circular that the evil tendency of touring at public expense under the pretext of visit has also been found in some other places and units in our province. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must attach great importance to rectifying conscientiously this evil trend. Erroneous activities such as a failure in carrying out orders or in checking things which are forbidden must be resolutely ended and be dealt with sternly. It is absolutely not permissible to adopt a bureaucratic attitude.

9560

CSO: 4005/1054

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

POPULARIZATION OF 'PUTONGHUA' STRESSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Popularization of 'Putonghua' Must Be Regarded As a Long-term Mission"]

[Text] "Our mission is not only to use 'putonghua' to unify the language used in Shenzhen, but we must also use 'putonghua' to unify the language used in Guangdong Province." This is a demand set forth in the work carried out in Shenzhen and in all of Guangdong Province to popularize further 'putonghua' by Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], first secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, in his letter dated 15 May to SHENZHEN TEQU BAO mailed in Beijing.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said in his letter: "Shenzhen is a newly developed open city. People here are coming from all directions of the country. This is a place where dialects of different localities have converged. Yet, this is also a very favorable condition for us to promote and popularize 'putonghua.' It is hoped that you can grasp firmly this favorable opportunity to pay special attention to the popularization of 'putonghua.' If there is even a slight lackadaisicalness, it will be impossible for us to make use of 'putonghua' to unify the language used in Guangdong."

In the letter he said: "Our mission is not only to use 'putonghua' to unify the language used in Shenzhen, we must also use 'putonghua' to unify the language used in Guangdong Province. For this reason, we must redouble our efforts to carry out the work of popularizing 'putonghua.' It is necessary to mobilize all kinds of mass media including newspapers, broadcasting stations, TV's, movies, stage plays, folk arts and so forth to realize that popularization of 'putonghua' is a long-term mission and to grasp it well. It is hoped that, in the work of popularizing 'putonghua,' Shenzhen must not only spread it all over the province but must also create an impact on both Hong Kong and Macao."

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said in his letter: "At present, our party and our country are implementing the policy of opening to the outside and revitalizing the economy at home. It is absolutely not allowed for us to 'blockade' ourselves by dialects. Otherwise, it will be incommensurable with the position of our Guangdong Province and especially with the position of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Meanwhile, it is also disadvantageous to economic and cultural development throughout Guangdong Province."

Ren Zhongyi wrote to SHENZHEN TEQU BAO after he had read through the special column of "Use 'Putonghua' To Unify the Language Used in Shenzhen" which was published on page 2 of the newspaper on 12 May. On 25 May, the newspaper published the full text of this letter on page 1 as a piece of front-page news.

9560

CSO: 4005/1054

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SECURITY IN GUANGDONG REPORTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] "To intensify the struggle of sternly cracking down on serious criminal offences and the work of tackling affairs in a comprehensive way in order to strive for a basic turn for the better in public security in society, to strengthen and reform public security work and to grasp well the building of the ranks so as to serve still better the opening to the outside world, revitalization and reform" are demands set before the public security organs and before the broad masses of cadres and policemen throughout the province by the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Work Conference, which concluded on 29 May.

Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342], secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee and governor of Guangdong Province, and Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391], member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee, chairman of the political and legal commission of the provincial CPC committee and concurrently director of provincial public security bureau, attended the conference and spoke. Wen Guangzhi [2429 1684 2535], deputy director of the provincial public security bureau, made a report on the work of the public security bureau. Also participating in the conference were the heads of various municipal, prefectural and county public security bureaus (offices) and representatives of the public security departments of the railway, civil aviation, forestry and reclamation farm organizations.

After making an analysis of the current situation of public security in society in our province, comrades participating in the conference regarded that, after carrying out the struggle for cracking down sternly on serious criminal activities, there has been a great change in the outlook of public security in the cities and towns, along communication lines and at public places. The sense of security of the masses has been greatly strengthened. Compared with the situations of last year and in the year before last, the number of criminal cases throughout the province has dropped by 25 percent and public security cases by 21.4 percent.

The conference concluded that, for the purpose of striving for a basic turn for the better in public security in society throughout the province, it is necessary, on the one hand, to grasp well the struggle of cracking down sternly on serious criminal offenses and, on the other hand, to handle affairs

carefully in a comprehensive and all-round way. We must adopt various ideological, political, economic, administrative and legal means to control, prevent and minimize criminal offenses so as to bring about a basic turn for the better in public security in society. It is necessary to regard the comprehensive administration of public security in society as an important element in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

The conference also laid stress on the study of such matters as the building of the public security ranks and the improvement of the image of public security cadres and policemen. The conference demanded that all cadres and policemen constantly bear in mind the mission on their shoulders, cherish the confidence of the party and the people in them and strive to have a deep love for the people, to enforce the law strictly, to become proficient in their professional work, to be brave and resourceful and to seek truth from facts. It is necessary to have high aspirations, strict discipline and a correct pursuance. And it is necessary to build closer relations between the police and the masses and to accept supervision by the masses in order to make efforts to improve the image of public security cadres and policemen among the people.

9560

CSO: 4005/1054

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN INCREASES EDUCATION SPENDING

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Yongdian [3769 3057 3329] and Shen Chaoda [3088 2600 6671]:
"Funding for Education in Yunnan Increases 1.5 Times in 5 Years"]

[Text] In order to accelerate the nurturing of people who are talented in the construction of the four modernizations, Yunnan Province has in the past 5 years increased its spending on education by 150 percent; as a result, the educational undertaking in the province has witnessed progress.

Despite financial difficulties and a shortage of capital, various departments and agencies in Yunnan have in recent years tried in every possible way to pool their resources for educational purposes. During the 5 years between 1980 and 1984, more than 2.109 billion yuan (19.7 percent of the total expenditure) were invested in educational projects in Yunnan. In 1984, more than 599 million yuan were spent on education, which is a 23.4 percent increase over the previous year and a 151.6 percent increase over the 1979 level. During these 5 years, funding for education witnessed a 20.3 percent annual increase, which exceeded the 14 percent annual increase in revenue.

Economic and political agencies are not alone in their effort to increase spending on education. In recent years, industrial, agricultural and commercial departments and various enterprise and administrative agencies have also contributed enthusiastically to the educational undertaking; the amount of money spent on education by these organs between 1980 and 1984 totaled 2.9 billion yuan. According to statistics, the number of general-course institutions of higher learning vocational secondary schools, vocational schools and general-course high schools and elementary schools in 1984 exceeded the 1983 level by 2,022. The number of students enrolled in these schools in 1984 witnessed a 8.2 percent increase over the previous year. Also between 1980 and 1984, Yunnan renovated and repaired 1.02 million square meters of school buildings, including 510,000 square meters of buildings that were considered unsafe. The 512,000 sets of desks and chairs recently installed have also helped improve the conditions of schools.

12680
CSO: 4005/1074

8 August 1985

SOUTHWEST REGION

UNITED FRONT WORK IN SICHUAN

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Liu Chuanjian [0491 0278 1696]: "Greater Progress Is Being Made in Sichuan's United Front Work"]

[Text] This paper has learned that on the basis of the work accomplished in the past few years greater progress in united front work has been achieved in Sichuan.

Problems concerning the implementation of the policies devised by members of CPPCC's of various levels have fundamentally been resolved. Motions concerning Sichuan provincial affairs proposed by seven non-party members from Sichuan to the National CPPCC have been or are being dealt with. Of the motions that have been raised by 128 non-party members of the provincial CPPCC, those of 123 have been or are being addressed. Of the motions that have been raised by 4,543 non-party members of the CPPCC's in various cities, states and counties, those of 3,907 have been or are being resolved. Concerning the issue of how members of CPPCC's of various levels and concerned people should be informed of things and offer their services, the provincial ministry of united front work has delineated its position based upon the documents issued by the party Central Committee's Division of United Front Work. The issue has been or is being resolved.

Participants discussed how more than 19,000 former KMT guerrilla fighters and local political organ employees should be treated. They moved to rehabilitate those who were misjudged--2,564 people who lost their jobs as a result of misjudged cases have been reassigned work or are applying to retire or resign; the political status of 883 people has been reassessed; and financial assistance and social welfare programs will be made available to more than 5,600 people. The trial effort to issue certificates to those who defected has been concluded and the practice will now be instituted throughout the province.

More than 400 of the people who were unfairly treated during the 1980 antirightist campaign have been reevaluated and rehabilitated. Approximately 95 percent of the "remaining" work has been dealt with. Of the people who lost their jobs during the antirightist campaign, 94.96 percent have been taken care of.

Since last year, 99.62 percent of the cases involving families of personnel assigned to work in Taiwan have been resolved. The managerial responsibilities of 14 of the nation's 15 major Buddhist and Taoist temples have been assumed by patriotic religious organizations and personnel. A total of 738 religious centers have been reopened (including the 303 that resumed operation recently) in the past few years; 93.5 percent of the work to return religious properties to their rightful owners has been accomplished. Survivors of the 3,189 people who worked in industry and commerce and who were banished to the rural areas in the early 1960's have been transferred back or are being covered for daily expenses. The series of problems that concern the return of properties confiscated during the "Cultural Revolution" to their original owners has also been dealt with. Progress has been made in the implementation of the party's policies toward intellectuals, different nationalities and overseas Chinese.

12680

CSO: 4005/1067

SOUTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION HELD

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 1

[Article: "Li Qiming Speaks at the Conference on Party Consolidation Held by the Provincial Supervisory Council"]

[Text] The CPC Yunnan provincial party committee's supervisory council on party consolidation convened in Kunming yesterday to discuss the second stage of party consolidation work.

The conference aims at studying documents issued by the party Central Committee concerning the second stage of party consolidation and the directives of leading comrades in order to devise specific plans for the second stage of party consolidation in our province.

At the plenary session held yesterday morning, the assistant director of the provincial supervisory council's standing committee, Li Qiming, spoke on issues related to the second stage of party consolidations. He stated that the second stage of party consolidation will be conducted in accordance with the conditions in our province and the principle of "unifying ideology, consolidating work style, strengthening discipline and purifying organization." According to the plan of the party Central Committee, the first stage of party consolidation was aimed at redressing practices that involved utilizing power for personal gain; it stressed rectifying the guiding ideology of party consolidation, thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and the "two factions" and examining the "three types of people." Since August of last year, Yunnan has received a series of instructions from the party Central Committee, whose guidance and supervision have enabled us to accomplish the goal set for the first stage of party consolidation. The 3d plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee resolved to initiate a second stage of party consolidation work, which is to be carried out simultaneously with the economic reform. We should integrate party consolidation with reform because party consolidation work is expected to eliminate the obstacles and difficulties that interfere with reform and create sound political and social conditions for reform in order to assure and expedite its healthy development. This concept should serve as the guiding ideology for the second stage of party consolidation and also the standard by which we evaluate its effectiveness. We should observe Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction to curb newlydeveloped erroneous practices, strengthen party character,

stress discipline and expedite reform in order to achieve the above-mentioned goal.

Comrade Li Qiming suggested that work in four areas be strengthened in order to succeed in the second stage of party consolidation based upon the conditions in Yunnan. The first area concerns party character. In order to achieve the overall goal of party consolidation, Yunnan must insist on improving the quality of its party members and leading cadres; in other words, it must enhance its party members' understanding of Marxism and their professional level. We must first of all raise the awareness of party members, particularly that of cadres. In order to assure the successful implementation of reform, we must rectify newly developed erroneous practices and observe the party's disciplinary measures, which means in the process of party consolidation that we have to pay special attention to a person's party character. The soundness of a person's party character is evaluated by how faithfully he observes the party constitution and acts in ideological and political unison with the party Central Committee. We should see to it that the ideology of the masses of party members and cadres is in step with the line, goal and policy set by the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and that the resolutions of the party Central Committee are executed in order to carry out the economic reform. To build a sounder party character, we must also negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution," eliminate factionalism and strengthen the spirit of solidarity. The second area involves rectifying the work style of the party and an educational campaign aimed at teaching cadres and party members to serve the people wholeheartedly. During the second stage of party consolidation, we should instill this concept into all party members, particularly those who are cadres, so that newly developed erroneous practices can be redressed and the work style of the party can be further rectified. We should bear in mind that the socialist economy is a planned commodity economy based upon the system of public ownership and that it must operate in accordance with the law of value in order to enhance production and economic results, expedite the development of productive forces and increase the material wealth of our society. On the other hand, we should maintain vigilance so that political activity is not interfered with by the exchange of commodities. Our party character cannot be treated as commodity and be replaced with the principle of "exchange at equal value." The third area involves strengthening discipline and rectifying practices that violate rules. One of the goals of party consolidation is to strengthen discipline. Discipline is vital to successful reform. Our economic reform is a highly complicated and difficult task which calls for the systematic and patient implementation of the plans of the party Central Committee and the State Council. We must see that all ordinances and prohibitions are observed. There are two ways by which discipline can be strengthened: first, to conduct an educational campaign among the masses of party members to teach them about the law so that they know how to observe all ordinances and prohibitions. Second, to enforce the law faithfully, particularly at a time when erroneous practices are spreading. The fourth area involves strengthening leadership. We must fully recognize the fact that the second stage of party consolidation work is complicated and difficult and that a strong leadership will be

needed. Party committees and leading party groups of agencies in various locales must study earnestly the documents on party consolidation issued by the party Central Committee and integrate party consolidation work with their respective local conditions.

The conference was attended by comrades in charge of party consolidation work from various county and municipal party committees, municipal organs and discipline committees (discipline inspection committees), members of inspection teams assigned to various localities by the provincial party committee and officials from offices in charge of party consolidation work in various locales.

Leading comrades of the provincial supervisory council attended the plenary session held yesterday morning.

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CSO: 4005/1067

NORTH REGION

MEASURES TO IMPROVE FAMILY PLANNING WORK ANNOUNCED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 17 May 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Qiang [0948 1730]: "Shanxi Provincial Council on Family Planning Adopts Five Measures To Improve Family Planning Work in Underdeveloped Areas":]

[Text] The Shanxi provincial council on family planning recently asked the vice chiefs and directors of family planning committees of 28 counties and areas to convene. The conference aimed at studying how problems concerning unplanned and multiple births in these localities can be dealt with and stressed the importance of implementing measures that are effective in improving work in the underdeveloped areas.

In accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's Document No 7, participants in the conference studied the factors that contribute to unplanned births. They concluded that compared with the developed areas, efforts made in the underdeveloped areas to propagate and implement Document No 7 are insufficiently intensive and extensive.

The Shanxi provincial council on family planning made the following five suggestions on how to strengthen family planning work in the underdeveloped areas:

- 1) We must study earnestly and implement fully Document No 7 and gradually unify the cadres' ideological awareness and rectify the guiding ideology of our operation. We must also promote the spirit of Document No 7 among the masses, summarize our experiences and take effective measures in order to improve the quality of our work.
- 2) We should strengthen basic-level work, establish a sound system of basic-level work and be earnest in our effort to form a battalion of revolutionaries. We should always treat the strengthening of basiclevel organizations as an important aspect of reform. The system of "one card for every seven registered households" should be implemented in every village so that basic-level work can be enforced on a regular and systematic basis.
- 3) We should earnestly enforce population control and family planning by paying attention to details, prohibit large-scale violations and curb unlawful practices in order to perfect our family planning policy. We must also take strong and effective measures to prohibit multiple births.
- 4) We should summarize and propagate our experiences

and organize inspection tours in order to expedite our work in a realistic fashion and on a regular basis. 5) We should strengthen our leadership, transform our work style, offer guidance on a multi-level basis and refrain from engaging in arbitrary uniformity. A responsibility system whereby work is divided up and assigned to individual leaders should be instituted within the provincial council on family planning and committees on family planning. In strengthening the leadership we offer to underdeveloped areas, we should integrate our guidance with realistic problems by dealing with some of the basic-level difficulties that await immediate resolution.

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CSO: 4005/1067

NORTH REGION

REASONS FOR PROGRESS IN FAMILY PLANNING DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 17 May 85 p 2

[Article by Ling Boling [0407 2672 5376] and Gao Erguang [7559 1422 0342]:
"Specialty Households in Tianjin Are More Conscious About Family Planning"]

[Text] We have conducted a preliminary investigation of about 1,000 households with only 1 child in suburban and rural Tianjin in order to understand how changes in the structure of the rural economy have affected people's views on childbearing and to be able to improve family planning work in the rural villages.

The economic reform has changed the structure of our economy considerably and produced in rural Tianjin a group of specialty households that have become wealthy by working hard. Their livelihood has witnessed a significant improvement--many of them have built brick houses, have on deposit a large sum of money in the bank and have purchased high-grade household appliances. Changes in the workstyle and lifestyle of peasants are effecting their views on certain things. Specialty household peasants are becoming willing to "have fewer, and to stress the quality of, children" instead of sticking to the traditional belief of "the more children one has the more secure one's life is." This significant ideological change in people's views on childbearing is the result of material affluence; it indicates that the traditional view on childbearing is disintegrating as a result of changes in production methods and lifestyles and that a more sophisticated view on the subject is being formed.

Our investigation and analysis reveal that this phenomenon can be attributed to four factors.

I. The Status of Women Has Been Elevated at Home and in Society

The implementation of the household contract system has enabled women to develop their skills in, or even dominate, specialized subjects such as livestock and poultry raising and handicraft arts. In 1984, the average income of women from the 957 specialty households in Wuqing County's Nancai Village was 900 yuan and the highest level of personal income reached 3,600 yuan. Women have become an important source of material affluence and are therefore unwilling to have their economic activity obstructed by children

and household chores. As women's role in the economy becomes increasingly important, their place in the family witnesses a corresponding elevation; as a result, they are becoming even more aggressive in their pursuit of wealth. A woman from a specialty household on the south side of the suburban area was driven by her mother-in-law out of their home because she had given birth to a baby girl; she wanted very much to have a few more children so she could hold her head up high. Because of hard work, she and her husband became rich shortly after they had been contracted to manage the fish pond and the icehouse. Nowadays, she gives her mother-in-law spending money every month and a gift of 60 yuan at the lunar new year. The mother-in-law, who realizes that men and women are equally capable of making money, has offered to baby-sit. The couple is pleased with the way things have turned out, plans to devote themselves to production and no longer wants more children.

II. People's Lives Have Been Enriched

More and more people from specialty households are learning new things during their spare time and are subscribing to newspapers and journals in order to keep up with newly developed production methods and market trends. They attend classes in cultural matters and technological skills during their spare time. Women go to lectures at night with their babies in their arms to learn from technical personnel methods to raise chickens. They regret that they were not able to acquire more schooling before and are now inadequate in production skills and ill-informed of the latest technology. Despite the fact that they lead a physically demanding life during the day, they insist on studying specialized subjects in the evening. They feel that they are "unable to care for even one child." As their lifestyles and goals change, people tend to lessen their burden by having fewer children.

III. More Attention Is Being Paid to the Quality of Children and More Money Is Spent on Raising and Educating Children

As the living standard of specialty households climbs, the amount of money spent on raising and educating children also increases. Households in the villages that have witnessed prosperity are spending an average of 30 to 40 yuan every month on their children. This figure is not necessarily lower than that in the urban areas. The traditional view that "one more child means merely a little more consumption of food" is on its way out. Those households that are prosperous are run by "competent people" who are equipped with specialized skills. Therefore, peasants want their children not only to be well-fed and well-clothed but also "to receive a decent education at an early stage just like children in the urban area." Many of the young people from specialty households personally witnessed how their parents had been tied down by a large number of children and how they themselves were not able to receive a decent education because there were too many brothers and sisters; therefore, they are aware of the importance of knowledge and are willing to invest in the development of their children's intellect. At present, preschool classes are being offered in 80 percent of the villages. Heads of specialty households demand that kindergarten teachers be "certificate holders," that a large volume of reading materials and toys aim at developing the intellect and that nutritious foods for children be

made available in the rural areas. Some people are already planning on saving for their children's college education. These phenomena indicate that qualitative changes have taken place with respect to the peasants' view on raising children. These changes are responsible for the fact that peasants are now willing to have fewer children.

IV. Problems Concerning Caring for the Elderly Are Expected To Be Resolved Soon

As the rural economy expands, private savings and social welfare programs continue to grow and have provided material assurances to those who are apprehensive about having only one child. In the past, elderly peasants feared three things: (1) that they would be poor; (2) that no one would be there to help them with their daily chores; and (3) that no one would be there to take care of them when they get sick. Nowadays, most of the specialty households have savings and people who are able to care for today's elderly and provide for their own future as well. They no longer believe that "children will provide for you when you are old." They now believe that "you can't necessarily count on your children; only money can guarantee that you'll be taken care of in your old age." We studied 10 of the single-child specialty households on the south side of the suburban area and found that the number of households that can afford to care for today's elderly has increased from 4 to 10.

Moreover, some of the rural and township construction projects have enabled peasants to increase production and improve their living conditions and have helped reduce the burden of physical labor. For example, peasants have benefited from highways that run through various villages, running water, brick houses and an ever-expanding network of commercial and service links. All of these have helped peasants outgrow the traditional belief that parents need their children to care for them in their old age.

12680

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8 August 1985

NORTH REGION

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS BECOMES SOCIAL PROBLEM

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Hu Jianhui [5170 1696 6540]: "Attention Must Be Paid to High School and Elementary School Dropouts and the Social Problems They Cause"]

[Text] In early May, this reporter learned from the Beijing municipal bureau of judicial affairs that in recent years a considerable number of students have dropped out of elementary and high schools. We should address this issue since it concerns public order.

These people are young and have only a partial understanding of things. Being hyperactive and impulsive, they can easily become criminal offenders if subject to bad influences.

An investigation reveals that these dropouts can be exposed to bad influences in the following ways:

(1) As they drop out of school, they are exposed to a drastically different social environment. We have learned that 71.8 percent of the dropouts make new friends; on the other hand, only 17.8 percent of their new friends are "attending school," 20.6 percent are "also dropouts" and 61.6 percent are "pals who have not demonstrated good behavior." So far as their closest friends are concerned, 48.5 percent of them are problem students or workers who undergo rehabilitation programs regularly, and only 7.8 percent are students who are outstanding in the three aspects and are involved in progressive work.

(2) Their life-style witnesses big changes. An investigation reveals that 44.4 percent of the dropouts feel "liberated" like runaway horses and do whatever they please, 19.5 percent of them feel "depressed and see no future for themselves" and 26.1 percent are just marking time and "not thinking of anything in particular." A mere 8 percent of these dropouts are "waiting patiently at home to be assigned work"; 2 percent of them feel that "it's all over." These people spend an extremely small amount of time studying; instead, they "shop," "go to the movies," "shoot the breeze" and "eat out."

(3) They do not have any ideals and are not fond of studying. The investigation reveals that student criminals, after having undergone labor reform, still wish to be "well-read and well-educated" people; however, dropouts who become criminals indicate that they wish only to be "well-fed, well-clothed" and "happily married."

What is encouraging is that the Beijing municipal party committee and the concerned municipal agencies are becoming increasingly aware of the issue concerning high school and elementary school dropouts and juvenile delinquents. They are in the process of formulating local ordinances, educational laws and laws to protect juveniles. Moreover, efforts are being made to eliminate gradually the categorization of key-point high schools and elementary schools in order to improve the learning environment.

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CSO: 4005/1075

NORTH REGION

BEIJING UNIVERSITY NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Li Cheng [2621 2052]: "Beijing University Conducts an Educational Campaign Among Students To Negate the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] In the midst of party consolidation, Beijing University's party committee is conducting among its students an educational campaign which aims at negating the "Cultural Revolution" and enhancing the students' awareness of the danger of the "four bigs" (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters) in order to make students more conscious of the importance of maintaining stability and unity and observing disciplinary measures.

The overwhelming majority of the student party members at Beijing University did not participate in the "cultural Revolution"; a handful of them were directly exposed to it, but only for a short time. This is why during the initial stage of party consolidation many student party members felt that "the negation of the 'Cultural Revolution' had nothing to do with them." However, in reality, some students were still under the influence of the "four bigs" and anarchism and believed that "the more disturbances one raises the better one can resolve difficulties." On the basis of the conditions in Beijing University, the school's party committee analyzed the pernicious influence of and damage done by the "four bigs" during the "Cultural Revolution." During the initial stage of the "Cultural Revolution," the so-called "China's first Marxist-Leninist big-character poster" that appeared in Beijing University and the ensuing beating, smashing, looting, destruction, arrests and persecution of the "reactionary gang" cooked up by conspirators brought chaos not only to the university but to the entire nation. Leading cadres of the party committee helped students at Beijing University summarize their experiences and concluded that the "four bigs" did damage in the following seven ways. (1) The "four bigs" were often used by schemers and conspirators to befuddle and confuse public opinion for personal gain. (2) The "four bigs" allowed certain unprincipled people to fabricate stories, make groundless accusations and engage in unfair criticisms, personal attacks and political frame-ups. (3) During the "Cultural Revolution," the "four bigs" were the means through which factionalists and anarchists attacked one another. (4) The "four bigs" made it

easier to divulge state and party secrets. (5) The "four bigs" allowed people to relay erroneous messages, which became increasingly distorted and which disrupted ties among comrades. (6) Those who put up big-character posters took advantage of the fact that most people are ignorant of the truth and that those who are criticized in the posters are unable to defend themselves; this practice is highly undemocratic. (7) The "four bigs" helped create disorder and disrupt stability and unity. History tells us that the "four bigs" have not exerted any positive influence because they negate the party's leadership, allow a small number of people to engage in anarchic behavior, deprive the majority of people of their democratic rights and can only generate chaos. Therefore, it is absolutely accurate for us to outlaw the "four bigs" in the new constitution.

Having engaged in party consolidation, student party members at Beijing University now understand that we negate the "four bigs" in order to establish a socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. It is instrumental in maintaining political stability and assuring the realization of socialist modernization.

They are also more aware of the fact that in real life we are inevitably confronted by various conflicts and erroneous practices, such as bureaucraticism. On the other hand, since the party and the masses share the same goal, we should resolve these conflicts through a democratic process and not by means of the "four bigs." Students at Beijing University have indicated that they will liquidate the influence of the "four bigs" in a conscious manner and learn how to be law-abiding citizens who help maintain stability and observe the law by utilizing their democratic rights.

12680

CSO: 4005/1075

NORTH REGION

THIRD SESSION OF FIFTH HEBEI CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENS 17 JUN

SK030943 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened at 0900 on 17 June at Shijiazhuang City, the capital of Hebei Province.

Attending the session to extend congratulations on the convocation of the session were Zhang Shuguang [1724 2562 0342], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial governors, Jie Feng [6043 1496], chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Feng [2621 6912], vice governor of the province; Fei Guozhu [6316 0748 2691], political commissar of the provincial ministry district; and Lu Chuanzan [0712 0278 6363] and Qu Weizhen [2575 4850 6966], Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee.

Seated on the rostrum were Yin Zhe [1438 0772], chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Jia Qiyun [6328 0796 0336], Zhang Ruolin [1728 5387 7792], Xu Rulin [1776 3843 2651], Chen Lintang, [7115 2651 1016], Ma Zhuozhou [7456 0587 3166], Wang Endou [3769 1869 1122], Ma Xinyun [7456 2450 0061], and Liu Zongyao [0491 1350 5069], vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Shi Xizhi [2514 5045 0037], secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Also seated on the rostrum were members of the National CPPCC Committee, including Du Benjie [6757 2609 3381], Wang Youhui [3769 1635 6540], Liu Zhenhua [0491 7201 5478], Wang Ixing [3769 1311 5281] and Han Shufan [7281 2885 5672].

Comrade Yi Zhe presided over the opening ceremony.

The agenda on the items of this session are: 1) listen to and examine the "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee;" 2) examine and discuss the "Report on the Motions Work Since the Second Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee;" 3) attend as observers the Third Session of the Sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress; 4) elect additional chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and 5) approve all resolutions of the Third Session of the Fifth Hebei Provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the meeting held on 17 June, Jia Qiyun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered the "Report on the Work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee." He summed up from four aspects the achievements scored since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. 1) The Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee has given full play to the functions of giving political consultation and democratic supervision and has served the province's four modernizations and economic structural reform. 2) The committee has strengthened the study and propaganda work and has constantly expanded the united front and the influence of the CPPCC. 3) The committee has vigorously conducted the propaganda and liaison directed toward Taiwan, developed the people-to-people diplomatic relations, and made contributions to accomplishing the great task of unifying our country, to importing foreign capital, talented persons, and equipment, and to the work of opening to the outside world. 4) The committee has strengthened the guidance to the work of various city and county CPPCC Committees and has invigorated the work of CPPCC Committees at all levels. In the meantime, he pointed out the shortcomings and deficiencies in the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee over the past year and offered some suggestions on improving the future CPPCC work. He suggested that in the future we should continue to strengthen the contacts and consultations with various democratic parties and pertinent departments, and consolidate and develop the cooperative relations between different departments on the united front. We should continue to organize CPPCC members and members of various work groups to conduct investigations and studies on certain special subjects centering on the economic reform, offer suggestions and opinions, and actively support and help various democratic parties and industrial and commercial federations continually give advisory services, run schools, and give lectures. Efforts should be made to create a new situation in which the motions work of the provincial CPPCC committee develops with high quality and good efficiency. We should further strengthen the propaganda and liaison work directed toward Taiwan and foreign countries and strengthen the people-to-people diplomatic relations. A still greater progress should be made in the work concerning historical accounts of past events. Continued efforts should be made to encourage CPPC members to conduct studying activities to step up the building of spiritual civilization. We should further strengthen the guidance to the work of various city and county CPPCC committees, go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigation and study, and sum up and popularize good experiences.

CSO: 4005/1164

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS 13TH MEETING

SK030920 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The 13th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Shijiazhuang City on the afternoon on 15 June.

At the meeting, participating members approved the date and agenda of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress and the draft name-list of the secretary general and executive members of the presidium for the third session. They also approved the work report of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the draft measures for electing staffers for the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government, and the resolution on abolishing the illegal election carried out by the first session of the Ninth Tang County People's Congress.

The meeting appointed Li Yongda [2621 3057 6671] vice chairman of the Nationalities, Overseas Chinese, and Foreign Affairs Commission under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and dismissed him from his post of deputy director of the general office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting also dismissed Fan Wuhe [5400 0063 4421] from his post of vice chairman of the Nationalities and Religious Affairs Commission under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Sun Guozhi [1327 0748 3112], vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the 15 June meeting. Attending the meeting were Liu Bingyan [0491 4426 1750], chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, including Yue Zongtai [1471 1350 3141], Ge Qi [5514 0796], Liu Ying [0491 5391], Zhao Zhuoyun [6392 0587 0061], Wang Yu [3769 3768], Han Qimin [7281 0796 3046], Du Benjie [6757 2609 3381], Ding Tingxin [0002 1694 7451], and Wang Youhui [3769 1635 6540].

CSO: 4005/1164

NORTH REGION

XING CHONGZHI OFFERS STATISTICAL WORK SUGGESTIONS

SK160345 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] At the provincial conference on reforming statistical work, held on 23 June, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, offered four suggestions on reforming statistical work.

First, we should enhance our understanding of the importance of statistical work. Second, we should understand the difficulties in reforming statistical work. We are still not used to the various aspects of work in the course of strengthening and reforming the statistical work and our statistical means is very backward. Rural areas seldom have accounts for their family-based output related contracting operations. The accounts of township enterprises are not complete and the spadework of the urban areas is fairly weak. Therefore, the statistical reform tasks are very arduous.

In the past some persons were promoted because they told lies. Other persons also told lies because they could get benefits. Such idea still exists in a small number of comrades, particularly in some leading comrades. It is not easy to improve the present statistical work and to make the statistical figures more accurate. Third, party and government leaders at all levels should attach importance to statistical work, be good a guiding economic construction with statistics, make scientific policy decisions which conform with the objective reality, and give effective guidance. The leading departments at all levels should respect and support statistical works, and should not do as they please and arbitrarily change statistical figures. Fourth, we should attend to reforming statistical work. The statistical departments should further straighten out the guiding ideology in their professional work and serve the local party and government leaders. They should have a good spirit, be brave in holding firmly to the truth and principles, persist in seeking truth from facts, and offer objective and accurate figures reflecting the social and economic development.

CSO: 4005/1164

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK120941 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Report on the work of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered by Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress on 27 April]

[Text] Entrusted by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress, a report on the work of the Standing Committee since the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress.

Chairman Batubagen said: Since the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress, the Standing Committee has conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, closely focused on the economic construction to enforce the legislation according to law, supervised and determined major events and personnel appointments and dismissals, and did much work to promote the region's socialist material and spiritual civilizations and to develop and consolidate the excellent situation. The work of the Standing Committee is principally as follows:

1. The Standing Committee formulated the local law and regulations in accordance with the law, perfected socialist democracy and socialist legality, and ensured a smooth progress of the socialist modernization. Over the past year, the Standing Committee further strengthened the local legislation work with a focus on the economic legislation. In order to better implement the "forest law" and a principle for the region's economic construction that "focuses on forestry and livestock production to develop a diversified economy," the ninth Standing Committee meeting examined, discussed, and adopted "A Regulation of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on Forests Management (for trial implementation)." In accordance with the relevant regulations of the NPC Standing Committee and in line with our region's actual conditions, the eight Standing Committee meeting adopted "A Decision on Extending the Time Limits of Handling Major and Complicated Criminal Cases Among Frontier and Remote Areas With Extremely Poor Transport Facilities." Twenty-eight frontier and remote banners were granted proper permission for

extending the time limit of handling major and complicated criminal cases. After the promulgation of the law of regional national autonomy last year, the Standing Committee readjusted the Nei Monggol Regional drafting committee for autonomous regulations and strengthened the office. In accordance with relevant regulations and through repeated studies and discussions, the Standing Committee solicited opinions, repeatedly made amendments, and formed "A (discussion draft) Regulation of the Nei Monggol Region on Autonomy." The Standing Committee also further amended the "region's supplementary (draft) regulation on implementing 'the Criminal Procedural Law of the PRC,' and the region's supplementary (draft) regulation on implementing the 'Marriage Law of the PRC.'" In order to safeguard and promote the region's economic construction and the implementation of the open policy, the Standing Committee and the regional government began to study and draw up "a regulation on the development and management of the region's mining resources," "a regulation on the land management," and "preferential provisions on importing foreign funds and technology." Besides, in line with the demands of the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee organized all leagues, cities, and relevant departments of the region to discuss some draft regulations of the state, solicited some opinions, and promptly reported them to the higher level.

2. In accordance with the region's economic construction, the open policy, and the reform of the economic structure, the Standing Committee listened to and discussed the work reports of relevant departments of the region and exercised its role in supervising the work of the government. In line with the regulations stipulated by law, the Standing Committee appointed and dismissed, decided to appoint and dismiss, and approved the appointment and dismissal of a group of working personnel. During the past year, the Standing Committee strengthened the legal supervision work. In accordance with the explanation of the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee answered the questions of legal applications and procedures put forward by the city, banner, and county People's Congress Standing Committees. The Standing Committee promptly corrected the regulations of some organs which were in violation of the Constitution and the Military Service Law, ensured the correct implementation of the Constitution and the law, and safeguarded the dignity of the law. Over the past year, the Standing Committee strengthened the investigation and study work. Some vice chairmen and full-time members went deep into rural, pastoral, and forest areas, factories, and schools to conduct inspections, investigations, and studies and to widely listen to the situation in and the opinions on the reform of the economic structure and the implementation of the open policy and the local law and regulations. All commissions under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee respectively went deep into 11 leagues and cities and more than 50 banners and counties (cities) to conduct investigations and studies. They offered to give first-hand materials on instructions for elections, to discuss reports, and to draw up and amend local laws and regulations.

3. In order to achieve the direct elections of deputies to the banner and county, and Sumu and township People's Congresses, the regional People's

Congress Standing Committee established an electoral commission, organized a special body, amended detailed rules and regulations on electoral work, and sponsored a meeting on the electoral work. The work on direct elections was going smoothly. The region's 100 banners, counties (cities) and districts under the jurisdiction of the cities, and 1,543 Sumu, townships, and towns held their first meetings of the new-term People's Congresses and elected new leading bodies. The leading cadres at the banner and county level have advanced a further step in meeting the requirements of the "four modernizations."

4. Through organizational inspections, people's deputies exercised their functions and powers well. Before convening this session, the Standing Committee, entrusted by the NPC Standing Committee, organized deputies to the regional People's Congress and deputies to the NPC working in the region to conduct on-the-spot inspections among leagues, cities, banners, and counties. Through this activity, people's deputies widely got in touch with the people, listened to their opinions and demands, and understood the region's current political and economic situation. The Standing Committee also handled 328 letters from the people and took care of complaints that 574 people made through phone calls.

Chairman Batubagen said: Since the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress, the Standing Committee has made certain progress in its work. Owing to the lack of experience, the Standing Committee failed to achieve good results in some of its work, and more efforts are needed. He said: The Constitution and the "Local Organizational Law" have entrusted great authority to the regional People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The people of all nationalities across the region have placed high hopes on us. We should work with one heart and one mind, closely center on the economic construction to submit to and serve the reform of the economic structure and the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, strengthen the local legislation and law supervision work with a focus on the economic legislation, enhance the propaganda and the education on democracy and legality, further develop socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legality, handle affairs strictly in line with the law, carry out the functions of the local organ of state power, and strive to ensure the promotion of the region's material and spiritual civilizations.

CSO: 4005/1164

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CHIEF PROCURATOR DELIVERS WORK REPORT

SK150418 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Linzhong [3769 2651 0022], chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate, delivered a report on the work of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Procuratorate at the third session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress. He said: In the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels in the region conscientiously performed their functions as state legal supervisory organs, carried out various procuratorial work in all fields, achieved remarkable achievements, and made positive contributions in safeguarding the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure, in building the four modernization, and in achieving further improvements in public security.

Wang Linzhong said: In the past year, the region's people's procuratorial organs at all levels maintained closed cooperation with the public security and judicial departments as well as the courts. They resolutely implemented the policy of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals; adhered to the principle of basing things on facts and taking the law as the criterion; continued to deeply and strictly struggle against criminal activities; firmly attended to the work of investigating and approving the arrest of criminals and filing suits and of attending court trials to support public prosecutions; supervised in tracking down and trying criminals; and resolutely dealt blows to serious criminals and relentlessly checked their swollen arrogance. The procuratorial organs at all levels strengthened investigations in jails, dealt forceful blows to ringleaders who committed new crimes and opposed transformation programs in jails, and cooperated with jail administrative departments in launching political offensive among those to be reformed through labor and education in order to make them confess their crimes and inform on other criminals. The procuratorial organs at all levels supervised jails, detention houses and reformatories in carrying out legal activities, conducted propaganda on the legal system in society through various forms of activities, and enabled the cadres to receive education in the legal system and to enhance their concept of observing the law. Last year we saw marked improvements in public security. In 1984 the number of criminal incidents throughout the region dropped by 29.5 percent from 1983, thus creating a good social environment for reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations.

Wang Linzhong said: In the past year the procuratorial organs at all levels have strengthened economic procuratorial work, conscientiously struggled against serious economic criminals, adhered to principles, eliminated obstacles, enforced the law justly and strictly, and investigated and handled a large number of economic criminal cases. We particularly dealt blows to criminals who were guilty of corruption, giving and accepting bribes, stealing forest resources, tax evasion or refusing to pay taxes, profiteering and deception, and smuggling and selling smuggled goods. We recovered economic losses of some 2.25 million yuan for the state, some 1.79 million yuan more than that of 1983. The procuratorial organs at all levels also protected the legal rights and interests of rural specialized households and economic associations in accordance with the law and carried out activities of "offering procuratorial suggestions." In addition, the procuratorial organs throughout the region also vigorously carried out law and discipline procuratorial work along with the struggle against criminal and economic offences, and conscientiously investigated and handled criminal cases on infringing upon the democratic rights of citizens. Through handling such cases, we succeeded in promoting justice in protecting the democratic rights of citizens, and in safeguarding the solemnity of the law. In the past year procuratorial organs at all levels have conscientiously handled the people's letters and visits, received 10,508 letters and visits from the masses, and completed handling 9,017 of them.

In referring to strengthening the building of the procuratorial ranks to cater to the needs of the developing new situation, Wang Linzhong stated last year the procuratorial organs at all levels generally reformed their organizational structures and their work, further strengthened ideological, organizational, and professional construction, greatly improved the quality of procuratorial cadres and policemen, and achieved new progress in the various areas of procuratorial work.

CSO: 4005/1164

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

SK150347 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Report on the work of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Standing Committee, delivered by Li Shuyuan, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, at the opening ceremony of the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee on 22 April]

[Text] Entrusted by the Standing Committee, Li Shuyuan [2621 2885 0337], vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, delivered a report on the work of the fifth regional CPPCC Standing Committee to CPPCC members at the opening ceremony of the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee on 22 April.

Li Shuyuan said: In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's demands on CPPCC work in the new period and the instructions of the regional CPC Committee, in the past year we closely focused on "serving the four modernizations," widely united the personages of all circles, made efforts to bring into play the CPPCC's advantages, enthusiastically conducted work with a spirit of reforms, and made efforts to consolidate and develop the patriotic unified work front and the region's two civilizations.

As for bringing into play the CPPCC's functions of political consultation and democratic supervision, Li Shuyuan said: Since the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, by convening meetings of chairman and vice chairmen and meetings of Standing Committee members and conducting visits and inspections, the Standing Committee has enthusiastically engaged in the political life of the country and the region, discussed the country's and the region's major political and economic affairs, and put forward many valuable and effective opinions and suggestions. After the promulgation of the "Decision on Reform of the Economic Structure" at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee held its ninth meeting to relay, study, and discuss the guidelines of the "Decision," gained a deep understanding of it, and proceeded from actual conditions to implement it. We also adopted various means to organize CPPCC members to discuss the "Law of Regional National Autonomy of the PRC," the "Nei Monggol Regional Regulations on the Exercise of Autonomy" (draft for discussion), and the "Military Service Law of the PRC." Through visits and inspections, CPPCC

members came to know actual conditions, understood the region's new situation and problems in the four modernizations and reforms, enhanced perceptual knowledge, established close ties with the masses, and set forth many positive opinions and suggestions on the region's economic work and cultural and educational reforms. Party and government organs and relevant departments have attached importance to these opinions and suggestions, and adopted some of them. Progress has been made in some work.

As for closely centering on economic construction to launch activities, and bringing into full play the functions of CPPCC members and personages of all circles in the four modernizations, Li Shuyuan said: In order to enliven CPPCC work and to bring into full play the CPPCC's advantages in concentrating on talented persons, the Standing Committee established a group in charge of the economic construction work on the basis of the existing 10 work groups. Members of the forestry, animal husbandry, and agricultural work groups and specialists of relevant departments successively went deep into Wuliangshuhai, Bayannur League; the outskirts of Hohhot City; and Hasuhai, Tumd Left Banner to inspect the situation in fishery production in the western part of the region; and set forth methods for and suggestions on improving the region's existing technological force in aquatic farming, water facilities for fishery use, fry, fish feed, and fishery management systems.

The medical sanitation group organized members to discuss the issue of developing the medical heritage of the motherland and solving problems in medicine production, and put forward some constructive suggestions. The cultural and sports work group made efforts to promote the development of our region's track and field sports.

Li Shuyuan said: During the past year, the Standing Committee, in cooperation with the democratic parties and relevant units, received some leaders of central democratic parties, including Fei Xiaotong [6316 1321 6639], Tao Dayong [7118 1129 6978], Hao Yichun [6787 6095 4783], Chen Shunli [7115 5293 4409] and Tan Jiazhen [6151 1367 4394], and comrades of Beijing and Tianjin municipal democratic parties; sponsored more than 20 academic report meetings; and further promoted the development of our region's intellectual development, import of talent, exchange of information, and consultative service work.

New progress was made in the region's historical accounts of past events during the past year. In his report, Li Shuyuan stated that five volumes of the "Nei Monggol Historical Accounts of Past Events," involving more than 800,000 characters, were a part of published and historical materials involving more than 1.6 million characters, collected in 1984. After publication, the two volumes of monographic historical materials with full and accurate content and in a novel style, entitled "Traveling Trader Da Shengkul in Nei Monggol" and "Demuchukedonglupu's Narration of His Own Experiences," enjoyed the attention of and were well received by all fields of society. We have basically finished the assigned draft of the monographical historical material, entitled "Personal Experience in the Beiping and Tianjin Battle," involving 19 sections and 137,000 characters. We have finished 13 sections

of the first draft of "personal Experience in the Shanxi and Suiyuan Anti-Japanese Battle." Since last year, we have begun to conduct reforms in the fields of publication and distribution and to compile, print, and publish the historical accounts by ourselves. We set up "bookstores of culture and history." Improvements were made in work efficiency and economic results. Thus far, 9 leagues and cities and 16 banners, counties, and cities (districts) have published 27 selected volumes of historical accounts of past events in Mongolian and Chinese. The development of the work of compiling historical accounts of past events has saved the historical materials, carried on and developed the cultural heritage of the motherland, and further promoted the cooperation between the party and those outside the party.

In his report, Li Shuyuan also talked about the situation in the work of organizing CPPCC members and patriotic personages of all circles to study current political affairs, implement policies, further strengthen the unity and cooperation between the party and those outside the party, ceaselessly consolidate and develop the patriotic united front work, and enthusiastically contribute to the great unity and the great reunification of the motherland.

With regard to the work in 1985, Li Shuyuan stressed further emancipating the mind; eliminating the "leftist" ideological influence; striving to carry forward the fine tradition of the united front work; unswervingly implementing the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with sincerity and sharing honor of disgrace" greatly bringing into play the initiative, wisdom, and intelligence of the personages in the united front; better serving the region's economic restructuring and four modernizations; centering on the urban economic restructuring, the implementation of the open policy, and the realization of economic construction to bring into full play the CPPCC's functions of "conducting political consultation and democratic supervision" and the CPPCC's advantages; and persisting in the principle of "being steadfast, being prudent in fighting the first battle so as to ensure victories to enthusiastically help the regional government to achieve the region's economic reform and the reforms in the scientific and technological and educational fields. We should enthusiastically conduct study of and propaganda on "having ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline"; strengthen the construction of spiritual civilization, resolutely opposing various new unhealthy practices; widely and deeply disseminate the policy of promoting the reunification of the motherland and making Taiwan return to the motherland; strengthen the cooperation between different regions; vigorously rush to collect historical materials; enthusiastically achieve the work of collecting, sorting out, compiling, publishing, and distributing historical materials; strengthen the education on implementing the policies concerning united front work; and successfully accomplish the work of implementing the policy toward nonparty CPPCC members.

NORTHEAST REGION

EFFECTIVENESS OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY STATE EXAMINED

Harbin XUE LILUN [STUDY THEORY] in Chinese No 5, 85 p 29

[Article by Cheng Xiangshan [4453 0078 1472]: "The 'Cook Training the Cat' Mystery"]

[Text] The Russian writer Krylov wrote the following fable about a cook training a cat: Once upon a time a cook returned home to find that the cat had stolen some food, in fact, was still chewing on a piece of fried chicken. The cook sharply scolded the cat with an endless stream of "you shameless creature," "you root of all evil," "you scum," and the like, jabbering on and on. And what did the cat do? It took absolutely no notice of him; it heard him well, but went on eating until it had finished its piece of chicken, leaving the cook to clean up the leftover bone. With this story the author intended to convey that when dealing with wrongdoings it is not enough to resort merely to persuasion and education, and that, if necessary, some action will also have to be taken.

This is of course a made-up story, but situations of this sort are common occurrences in real life. Taking, for instance, the rectification of unhealthy practices that are inconsistent with the new situation, we find the leadership in a minority of entities reenacting the role of the "cook."

While the state every year issues documents and gives instructions forbidding the indiscriminate handing-out of bonuses, there are still people who deliberately break the rules and, no matter what, persist in their old practices. As it is prohibited to raise prices arbitrarily, they will adopt some deceptive subterfuge and raise prices in a disguised form. As it is forbidden to hand out cash bonuses indiscriminately, they will hand out certain goods. When it is forbidden to hand out goods, they will invent all kinds of labels as pretext to arrange for presents to be presented... ..truly a great variety of tricks, and there is a large number of similar cases. This skill of quick adaption of their tricks to changing circumstances reminds of the strategy of the Great Sage Sun as he fights with the Erlang Spirit in the novel "Travels to the Western Regions." Any change you make will be followed by a change of my own. You change into a sparrow, I change into a hawk; you change into a fish, I change into a fish hawk...anyhow, each change is countered by another change, and ways are always found to exploit loopholes in policies and to enrich oneself in the reforms.

There is a variety of reasons why this new unhealthy practice of false reforms for private enrichment is spreading wider and wider, and more fiercely so, but there are more or less two circumstances to blame: one is the weak and powerless posture in the face of these unhealthy practices; to talk sternly, but remain passive in doing something about these unhealthy practices; doing nothing but engaging in endless and futile talk like that cook. Another kind of attitude is to wink at, shield, or even directly connive in such unhealthy practices for a variety of reasons. On the disclosure of such evil practices, there would then frequently be another person in leading position who will, openly or covertly, intercede and plead for mercy, until the affair, once big, is being rendered small, and any smaller affair is simply dissolved away. The gimmicks employed are of course of a great variety, and the explanations proffered are also most high-sounding: sometimes someone is absolved by simply pleading that "errors are unavoidable;" sometimes a stern announcement is made that "this is not to be taken as precedent," thus showing indulgence and permissiveness. Sometimes the answer in a lofty stance is a simple "it is a responsibility of the leadership," to cover up the problem and wrapping up all responsibility, so that as a result no one will have to suffer punishment and everyone will live in peace with everyone else. In the end, the "strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions" is nothing but empty words to these people. "Those higher up may have a thousand brilliant schemes, but I have my own way." Tearing this kind of peepshow open, we will expose its mystery: why can these "cats," which do harm to our reform, act so boldly and recklessly? The "cook" himself is acting improperly; how can he then straighten out the "cat"!

9808

CSO: 4005/1125

NORTHWEST REGION

NEW DELEGATES TO PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Xia Wanbin [1115 8001 3453]: "Younger, Better Qualified People Elected to People's Congress"]

[Text] It has been learned from the 11th meeting of the standing committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress that elections for county and township (town) delegates to the People's Congress were completed at the end of last year. In the province as a whole, more than 26,200 county delegates and 177,070 township (town) delegates were elected, along with 1,827 standing committee members at the county level, 521 county chiefs (mayors, district heads) and deputy chiefs, 106 directors of county people's courts, 105 people's procuratorate heads and 5,962 township (town) chiefs and deputy chiefs.

These elections were held in conjunction with government machinery reforms, cadre rectification, government-commune separation and the establishment of township governments. Election results show that:

The people's delegates are better qualified and come from a wider cross section of society. Among elected county delegates are a number of specialized rural householders who have become rich through hard work, key households, workers from economic complexes, and individual township laborers, resulting in a more reasonable mix of delegates. The proportions of non-party personages, intellectuals and women also increased substantially over the past elections. So have those of patriotic democratic elements, returned overseas Chinese, minority nationalities, the PLA and armed police.

The new leading cadres have basically met the requirements of the "four transformations." Through the latest elections, a host of outstanding young and middle-aged experts have been promoted to leadership positions. People aged 35 and below make up 5.4 percent of all county chiefs (mayors, district heads,) up from 2 percent in the last elections. The average age of newly elected township (town) chiefs or deputy chiefs is 36.7, 4.6 lower than previously. Throughout the province a total of 660 outstanding people in rural production were elected township (town) chiefs or deputy chiefs.

12581
CSO: 4005/706

NORTHWEST REGION

MA YOUDE'S REPORT ON SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM, LOCAL ELECTIONS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 85 p 2

[Ma Youde [7456 2589 1795], vice chairman of the standing committee of the autonomous regions' people's congress; report at the Third Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the Autonomous Regions on 5 May 1985]

[Excerpt] Since the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the autonomous regions, the standing committee has upheld education in the socialist legal system and has gone further in supervising legal work and in passing local legislation.

When the "Law Concerning the National Minority Regions" was passed during the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, the peoples of various nationalities of all these regions were heartened and encouraged and widely welcomed it. The standing committee held a celebration and called a discussion meeting in which the concerned responsible comrades of the party, governments and the military of the autonomous regions studied the "Law Concerning the National Minority Autonomous Regions." In the cities and counties of Yinchuan, Shicuishan, Tongxin, Jingyuan, Zhongwei, Zhongning, etc., the people's congresses one after another held discussion meetings and continually studied ways to implement the law. The Seventh Session of the standing committee made practical arrangements for the dissemination and implementation of the "Law Concerning the National Minority Regions," the new "constitution" and other laws. In December 1984, in order to celebrate the Second anniversary of the promulgation of the new "constitution," the autonomous regions as well as each city and county (region) over a certain period separately conducted propaganda campaigns for the new "constitution." Since the winter of last year and the spring of this year we have been joining together the forces of various organizations concerned with propaganda, the united front and the nationalities in order to check up on the dissemination and implementation of the "Law Concerning the National Minority Regions." This promoted education in the socialist legal system.

Since the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the autonomous regions, the standing committee, while paying close attention to the drafting of the "Regulations Concerning the Autonomy of the Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region," worked out decisions successively on the extension of limitations for criminal cases in the border regions of our areas, on the tentative

working regulations for the standing committee of the people's congress of the autonomous regions, on the procedures for law-making in localities and on extending Yinchuan city's authority to examine and approve the requisitioning of land. The 10th session of the standing committee suggested that the people's governments of the autonomous regions formulate experimental measures to protect the development of the "two households."

The 3d Session of the 12th Congress of the CPC in "Decisions Concerning Reforms of the Economic System" stated: "The reform of the economic system and the development of the national economy have created the need for the norms of an even greater number of economic relationships and activities to be defined legally. The national legislative organs must make economic laws more quickly." The 14 local regulations which the standing committee has formulated in the last few years have already played or are playing an active role in the construction of our region's material and spiritual culture. In accordance with the new conditions still more important local regulations need to be formulated, especially local economic regulations in order to guarantee the smooth progress of economic construction and the reform of the economic system. According to the constitution and the stipulations of the law concerning the autonomy of the national minority region, taking into account the actual situation in our region, we must spend more time studying and drafting the "Regulations Concerning the Autonomy of the Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region." This will provide us with a more practical code of action for our work in the areas of politics, the economy, culture, education, health, civil administration, national minorities, etc. We must study and investigate further the problems of economic reforms in the city and in the countryside and in accordance with the principle of taking extreme care and formulate appropriate regulations when the time comes. The regulations now being revised and drafted on the protection of the legitimate rights of women and children in our region, the regulations on the popularization of elementary education, the detailed regulations on the norms for the sanitation of foodstuffs, the provisional regulations protecting workers and the draft regulations implementing the law on the forests will all be set forth for another discussion by the standing committee in order to gather as many opinions as possible. Other local regulations will be observed as they are carried out and, according to the practical demands of work and the opinions of the masses, will be further studied, amended and perfected.

According to arrangements made by the Standing Committee of the NPC we will gather the opinions of committee members, representatives, specialists and concerned people on the "Labor Law of the PRC," "The Law on Inheritance," "The Law on the Grasslands," "The Law on Economic Agreements Involving Foreigners" and other draft laws totaling 11 in all and then prepare a report for the Standing Committee of the NPC.

The standing committee decided on the appointment or removal of 98 employees of the people's government, the high court, the people's procurate and the standing committee of the people's congress of the autonomous regions.

During the past year, the standing committee of the people's congress of the autonomous regions has organized and arranged for responsible people from the standing committee as well as representatives from the NPC and the people's

congress of the autonomous regions to get down to the grass roots. They have carried out investigations, research and personal inspections of industrial and agricultural production, economic reforms, the planting of grass and trees, the life of the masses, market prices, public safety, political construction at the grass roots, education and health, family planning, local preventative medicine, planning of the national economy, the budget, measures to be taken by the treasury, etc. They listened to the opinions and suggestions of the representatives to the people's congresses and of the masses. After reflection and conscientious study, they promptly gave their opinions and suggestions to the people's government of the autonomous region and the concerned departments. The people's government of the autonomous region and the concerned departments took all these opinions and suggestions seriously. They were promptly studied and appropriate action was taken to resolve these problems. Through the "Work Bulletin" they exchanged the experiences of different areas, selected and published relevant legal information, edited and printed "Questions and Answers on the Work of the People's Congress in the Local Areas" and "A Compendium of Local Regulations." This work has played an important role in developing socialist democracy, in making the socialist legal system sound and in promoting the construction of the four modernizations.

Since last winter and the spring of this year an improper working style has appeared in society. According to some representatives and the reports of the masses on the improper working style, some cadres working for state organs near Yinchuan have been trading and setting up enterprises, hiking prices unreasonably, hoarding goods and capital which the state is short of, disrupting the market, etc. Investigation revealed that some state employess had taken advantage of the reforms, violated policy and regulations and used their position to do business and to trick and cheat. They jacked up prices, took exorbitant profits and caused other serious problems. A few suggestions were made and the authorities were asked to deal with these cases severely. The government and the departments concerned took the appropriate steps to resolve these problems.

The representatives of the standing committee of the people's congress through their visits and discussion meetings with the representatives heard a broad range of opinions from the people's representatives. Meanwhile, by paying attention to correspondence from the representatives, receiving visits from representatives and expediting proposals, opinions, etc. from the representatives, they strengthened their contacts with the people's representatives in order to make the representatives as effective as possible. The masses thought highly of the investigations conducted by the responsible comrades of the standing committee as the grass roots, their receiving visits from the masses and their helping the relevant units resolve problems concerning the working and living conditions of the masses.

The Second Session of the fifth congress of the people's congress of the autonomous regions strengthened its guidance on the selection of people's representatives in cities, counties (regions) and countryside (townships). According to the stipulations of the "Law Concerning the Organization of the Localities" and the "Election Law" and the decisions of the 18th meeting of the standing committee of the 4th congress of the people's congress of the autonomous regions, the work of selecting provincial and rural-level representatives to the people's congress was already complete by January 1985. Now many areas have been calling the second meeting since the elections. After the elections were over in the entire region, the standing committee of the autonomous region according to the "constitution," the "Law Concerning the Organization of the Localities" and the "Election Law" bestowed upon the people's representatives, the people's congress and the members of the standing committee the powers of

their offices. The standing committee summed up several years of experience and, after reflection, formulated the "Provisional Regulations Concerning the Work of the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Nationality People's Congress." After the election, the representatives to the people's congress of each city and county all reformulated their working methods and set up representatives subcommittees and actively took up the work of people's representatives. In order to perfect the system of the people's congress in the rural areas (townships) in order to make it as effective as possible and to strengthen the construction of political power at the grass roots, the legal affairs committee was charged with participating in the consideration, research, revision and formulation of the "Regulations on the Work of the Rural and Township People's Government" and "Summary of Rules for Rural Committee Members." They accented leadership and helping the concerned city and rural members of the standing committee of the people's congress look into and summarize the work of some of the rural representatives and of the subcommittees, the establishment of the system of rural representatives meeting in the countryside and the construction of political power at the grass roots. They published their work as reference material. So far, the representatives to the people's congress of the entire regions have established more than 400 liaison committees and representatives subcommittees. The scope of the work of the People's representatives is gradually broadening.

Since the Second Session of the Fifth People's Congress of the autonomous region, the responsible comrades of the standing committee have delved deeply into and helped to resolve the problems of work and construction of the members of the standing committees of each city and county (region). They have also reported to the regional party committee concerning the strengthening of the directives guiding the work of the standing committee of the people's congress. They called meetings of the chairmen of the standing committees of the people's congresses in order to study further the directives of the central and regional party committees concerning the strengthening of the work and the construction of the standing committee of the NPC. The party committees of each locality strengthened their guidance over each level of the standing committee of the people's congress. Taking the "four modernizations" as their standard, they improved the quality and working conditions of the staff members while actively supporting the work of the standing committee of the people's congress in carrying out its work according to the law. The work and construction of most of the standing committees of the people's congress were strengthened even as they summarized and accumulated some good experiences. In our work we must make the transition from relying principally on policy in carrying out our tasks to relying in addition on a complete legal system and carrying out our tasks according to the law. We must study the problems that arise in our work in a timely manner. In a new situation we summarize our new experiences and actively create a new phase in the work of the people's congress. The standing committee of the people's congress of the autonomous regions will continue to strengthen our working relationship with the standing committees of the people's congress of each city and county (region). The standing committees of the people's congress of each city and county (region) must be guided by the law and the constitution. Relying on conscientious investigation and research, they should deliberate and decide the important matter of their administrative district, supervise their level of government to see that it properly performs its duties and to strengthen continuously the construction of their own organization and system.

During the past year we have accomplished something in carrying out the responsibilities of various offices according to the law, basically fulfilling our duty to develop socialist democracy, perfect the socialist legal system, promote the economic development of our region and make fully effective the local organs of state power. However, measured against the duties given to the standing committee of the people's congress by the constitution and by the law, the state of the reforms of the economic system and the expectations the masses have for the people's congress there are relatively large shortcomings in our work.

We must respect the stipulations of the "constitution," the "Law on Organizations," the "Election Law" and the "Law on the Autonomy of the National Minority Regions", study more, improve our understanding and our working style, work hard and do thorough investigations and research. We must continuously strengthen the construction of the standing committee of the people's congress itself and strengthen local economic legislation and the supervision of administrative, judicial and investigative work. We must make the local organs of state power more effective. We will do all this in order to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. We will work hard to guarantee the progress of the construction of socialist modernization in our region.

12369

CSO: 4005/1068

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA NAVY COMMANDER ON ARMY-PEOPLE BUILDING

HK110759 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 85 p 1

["Special Interview" column by reporters Shi Xichuan [0570 5045 0278] and Li Ping [2621 1627]: "Develop the 'Army-People Joint Building' Around the Urban Reform--Interview With PLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing"]

[Text] Navy Commander Liu Huaqing is a senior commander in our troops who has quietly immersed himself in actual work. Before the founding of the PRC, he personally took part in hundreds of battles, and after the founding of the PRC, he went abroad to take special courses in the science of commanding navy warships. When we asked him to talk about the development of the "army-people joint building" activities by the navy on the eve of the "1 July," he readily consented.

We have learned from the account given by Commander Liu Huaqing that since 1982, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department and the CPC Committee of PLA Navy, the number of places where army-people joint building activities are being carried out has risen to 2,998, of which 514 have been designated as advanced units by the governments above district or county level. The key areas for the development of army-people joint building activities are coastal open cities and the special economic zones. There are already 796 places where army-people joint building activities are being carried out. Relatively well-known among them are Shanghai's Wusong District, Xiamen's Siming District, and Qingdao's Qianhai Street. The army-people joint building activities are rich in content, have closely grasped the education in communist ideals and discipline, are centered around the key task of the reform of our urban economic structure, and has promoted the construction of the two civilizations in both our troops and cities. Proceeding from reality, the navy has been spreading the army-people joint building activities from the key areas of the coastal open cities to the areas around these cities. At present, more than 80 percent of the personnel on the warships have been taking part in these activities. They have established 11 civilized islands, 57 civilized passenger and cargo ships, 22 civilized docks (ports), and 57 civilized fishing villages. During these activities, the troops have helped the localities develop commodity production through giving courses of reading and writing and technological courses and providing various kinds of

aids. As a result, some fishing villages have doubled their production, the living standard of the fishermen has quickly improved, and these villages have become "new housing estates on sea islands." The navy has also given play to its technological and personnel advantages and trained four modernizations personnel for the localities. According to statistics, the troops have set up about 1,000 cultural evening schools, homes for young militiamen, and science popularization training courses for the masses of people in areas where the troops are stationed. In last year alone, the troops gave technical training for over 10,000 person-times for local areas. At the same time, the governments, scientific research institutes, colleges, factories, and other units in various areas have also enthusiastically helped the troops to raise their educational, scientific, and technological level and to hold quite a few courses at college and technical school levels and quite a few technical training courses.

Commander Liu spoke highly of the typical incident that has emerged in the army-people jointly building activities, an incident in which the Shanghai Hudong Shipyard and the PLO representative office in the shipyard jointly built a "civilized warship." He said that the PLA representative office, the navy unit that accepted the warship was built in a short time with less funds and good quality, that there was relatively great improvement in the quality of the construction and installation of the hull and the major engine, in the quality of the work of adjusting and testing the weapons and equipment, and in the living conditions for the warship crew. This warship was launched, tested, and delivered in perfection. Before the trial voyage, the pass rate of the equipment in tests was 100 percent, the partition was 99 percent perfect, and 99 percent of the equipment passed the test for first-grade equipment. The rate of success at one stroke in the tests of the trial voyage reached the highest level ever achieved. These army-people joint building activities were of special significance: They have extended the scope of the army-people joint building activities from the ideological and political scope to the scope of production, actually managed to grasp the two civilizations simultaneously and thus found a new way for satisfactorily develop war industrial production.

At the same time, in so doing, we have also strengthened our ideological and political work and promoted the improvement of the troops' work style and the construction of spiritual civilization.

Regarding the further development of the army-people joint building activities in the future, Commander Liu held that we had to continue to clarify that the army-people joint building activities should be guided by the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress, be subordinate to and serve the major task of our country's construction, and be subordinate to the major task of streamlining and reorganizing our troops. The navy should regard education in communist ideology as the core; grasp education in ideals, discipline, patriotism, and revolutionary heroism; help local governments and the masses of people publicize the party's line, principles and policies, the new morality, and the new general mood of the society; and contribute to changing the general mood of the society. At the same time, in light of the navy's

characteristics, it should do a good job of jointly carrying out education, defense work, and gaining benefits for both the navy and the people during army-people joint building activities. Through these activities, we will continue to strengthen the close ties between the army and the people and between the army and the government, heighten our vigilance, and defend our country.

CSO: 4005/1143

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI: SHIJIAZHUANG MILITARY ACADEMY HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

SK060518 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 20 June, the Shijiazhuang Military Academy under the Beijing Military Region ceremoniously held its 1985 commencement exercise.

The academy has 1,277 graduates this year. Through strict training and intensified study, they successfully completed their studies and scored outstanding academic achievements. Some of these graduates resolutely asked for an assignment at the forefront of the border areas in Yunnan Province and some actively applied for posts in units in remote border areas. Most of them will receive an assignment to PLA units at grassroots levels to face to arduous tests.

Attending the commencement were Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA General Staff Headquarters; Li Laizhu, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region; Li Feng, vice governor of the province; and responsible comrades from departments concerned.

Among those who were invited to the commencement by the Ministry of National Defense were military attaches and deputy military attaches from the military attache's offices of the 26 countries which are stationed in Beijing Municipality, including Lieutenant Colonel (Hayama), military attache of the Hungarian Military Attache's Office stationed in China.

At the commencement, Song Shuanglai, political commissar of the military academy, first delivered a speech in which he urged the graduates to apply in a creative way the knowledge gained in the academy in their practical work and to continuously upgrade the standard of their knowledge in practice.

After the reading the congratulatory message from Beijing Military Region by Deputy Commander Li Laizhu, Han Huaizhi, deputy chief of the general staff of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, delivered a speech in which he pointed out: We should achieve a strategic change as soon as possible in educational modernization at present or in a definite future period, confirm the leading position of the construction of military academies and schools in building PLA units, and conduct reforms in military school systems in order to establish scientific and reasonable military school systems reflecting China's conditions and the characteristics of our armed forces.

CSO: 4005/1143

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT COMMENDS PARTY BRANCHES, MEMBERS

HK050755 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] The political department of Hainan Military District issued a circular yesterday commending 21 advanced party branches and 64 outstanding party members who have scored remarkable achievements in the work of protecting and building the island.

The party branch of the 1st artillery company of a certain regiment attached to Wuzhishan District has acted in the spirit of reform since the beginning of this year. Hence, it has achieved outstanding results in the work of political and military training. At the same time, it actively took part in the joint building between the army and the local people. Therefore, it was praised by Hainan District as an advanced unit in the joint building between the army and the people.

(Wu Qiyu), commander of the 4th company of a certain regiment, carried forward the glorious tradition of cherishing the soldiers, and did a good job in building the company, so that it was praised as an advanced unit year after year. Furthermore, the commander was awarded the third class merit citation five times. Last year, he was praised by Hainan Military District as a model company commander. This year, he was further praised by Guangzhou Military Region as an outstanding grassroots cadre.

The circular urged the party organizations at all levels in the military district's units, as well as the party members, to conscientiously study the advanced ideology and model deeds of the advanced party branches and the outstanding party members. In connection with the requirements of the party constitution, they should strengthen the training of party spirit and discipline, strive to heighten their communist understanding, and carry forward the outstanding work style of the party. In the course of reforming and streamlining the army structure, they should achieve the best results.

CSO: 4005/1143

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY MEMORIAL HALL TO BE BUILT IN LIAONING

SK160507 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, after a 5-day session, the meeting of the preparatory group in charge of building the memorial hall of the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign successfully concluded at Jinzhou City in Liaoning Province on 15 July.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades from Shenyang and Guangzhou Military Regions, Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang provinces, and from the Jinzhou City CPC Committee and People's Government; experts and specialists concerned; and a number of veteran comrades who had joined the battles in those days.

The leading comrades of the central authorities have attached great importance to and shown great concern for the construction of the memorial hall. Comrades including Ye Jiangning and Chen Yun have successively written inscriptions for the memorial hall. Comrades including Chen Yun also gave important directives to the construction.

At the end of April 1985, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee jointly issued an instruction on building the memorial hall. This meeting was aimed at implementing the spirit of the central instruction.

The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing the leading group in charge of building the memorial hall.

At the meeting, participating comrades also earnestly discussed the guiding ideology and plans for building the memorial hall. They expressed that a good job should be done in building the memorial hall in line with the spirit of joining the battles and supporting the forefront of those days.

The floor space of the memorial hall is over 20,000 square meters. In addition to the 5 million yuan appropriated by the state for the construction of the memorial hall, the remaining funds will be raised by the units that attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1143

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JIANGSU PLA MEETING--The fourth enlarged meeting of the Eighth Jiangsu Provincial Military District CPC Committee was held from 27 June to 1 July to relay and study important speeches made by leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission at the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. The enlarged meeting also earnestly discussed the question of how to meet the needs of local economic construction, reform the structure of PLA units, and do well in streamlining and reorganizing the army, and studied some measures and methods on how to guarantee good progress in reforming the structure of PLA units and streamlining and reorganizing the army. Han Peixin, (Ye Dewang), (Zeng Sheng), and other leading comrades were present and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Nanjing Jinagsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1143

8 August 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CRACKDOWN ON TABLOIDS REPORTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 92, Jun 85 pp 28-29

[Article by Shen Guang [3088 0342]: "Authorities Move To Clean Up Tabloids"]

[Text] Tabloids create big problems, but the principal problems do not come from the tabloids themselves, but from the desire for their total exclusion on the part of certain high-ranking persons in the central authorities.

Recently, the News Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences carried out an interesting task, which consisted of a general survey of the press throughout China. They requested that a copy of the 1 March issue (or around that date) be sent to the research institute by newspapers printed in every locale, no matter if they were large papers or tabloids, daily (or evening), weekly, sent by mail or not sent by mail, which amounted to a large-scale review of newspaper publishing in mainland China. After the review, they prepared to mount an exhibition of the country's newspapers and publish "An Anthology of Contemporary Chinese Newspapers" [DANGDAI ZHONGGUO BAOZHI DA JI]. Who could have known that before this task was even completed, another investigation would begin.

Central Authorities Reveal Desire To "Cut Back Somewhat" On Tabloids

The central authorities dispatched a cadre to the research institute, where he asked for the investigation materials. This cadre was not circumspect and he disclosed secrets. He said, "There are over 300 publications in our system and during the current rectification of the tabloids, our leaders believe they should be cut back somewhat, therefore, they will be used as a model from which to draw lessons."

This man startled everyone awake with his statement. After they heard this, the people at the research institute were very upset. Some of them said that although the tabloids did actually come out with some unsound things, still, would not rectification to "cut them back somewhat" inhibit the momentum of development in the press?

In order to strengthen the "rectification" of the tabloids, the central authorities issued a succession of documents. Not long ago, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the Central Discipline

Inspection Commission issued documents and the Ministry of Culture, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Public Security together signed and issued the "Circular on Strengthening Management of Newspaper Publishing and Distribution." Among the important members of the central authorities who were interested in the tabloids problem, Bo Yibo [5631 0001 3134] was particularly enthusiastic. In late March, the Director of the Publication Bureau of the central Propaganda Department, Xu Li [6079 0500] engaged in investigation work in Shanghai, where he criticized the tabloids to the relevant persons. He pointed out that the aim of the local vendors of tabloids was to make money, with no concern for the reform, and he would set about to resolve their "source," which was in the Guangxi-Hunan area. He revealed that the central authorities are now preparing to issue a decision on how to deal with tabloid vendors, adopt practical measures and effect a fundamental eradication; the central Propaganda Department will also issue relevant documents on the problem of the publication of martial romance novels.

According to reports from Beijing, the Department has already discovered and seized in excess of 76 publications in 18 provinces and municipalities and confiscated over 700,000 copies of "pornographic tabloids."

Successive Waves in Different Locales

Due to the intention of the high-level central authorities to rectify the tabloids, Deng Xiaoping said last month that "our publications" should concentrate on not allowing young people to become captives of capitalist ideology, while Hu Yaobang, in a speech on news work, also indicated his desire to adopt measures toward the tabloids and "rectify" the rising tide of the tabloids immediately.

Although the "source" of the tabloids is considered to be in Guangxi, the people put the "source" in Guangdong instead. This is because the tabloids are managed initially in Guangdong and then circulate into Guangxi. Pure literary creativity in Guangxi has lagged far behind the rest of the country for the last 10 years and since they have never won a national prize for any type of literature, publications sales were on the decline and economic losses were severe. Inspired by the Guangdong tabloids, the Guangxi Publications Editorial Department and the writers found another way around. They initiated a "craze for popular literature" and, in recent years, not only have literary publications turned around, but sales have risen and 53 tabloids are in operation. Among these, 27 have sales of a million copies or more and the number of each issue distributed reaches over 40 million.

Internal argument in Guangxi on the tabloids is extremely heated and some people gave their opinion of the inspection personnel who came from Beijing, saying that one should guard against simplifications in the resolution of ideological and cultural problems. However, this province (or autonomous region) has already bowed to the pressure of the central authorities and eight provincial-level departments have jointly issued "Suggestions On Rectifying Tabloids and Strengthening Publication Management." In early April, at the same time that this province was investigating 59 tabloids that

had entered the province from outside, it was also ordering 53 tabloids published in different locales within the province to stop publication completely while it carried out investigation and rectification. After rectification, those permitted to publish would be licensed singly and distribution would be limited to within the region.

The Guangxi department gives three reasons for the ban on tabloids: the first is that all tabloids are sold at a price many times higher than the regular papers, which constitutes an illegal and arbitrary rise in prices; the second is that 35 of the tabloids "have deviated from the purpose of running a publication," the content of the articles and the layouts are determined entirely by the newspaper vendors' ideas, some offer for sale their publishing registration certificates and entries, "allowing anyone to edit and sell at random, reaping a profit without lifting a finger," and the third is that 18 of the tabloids are "illegal publications" that had not been registered or approved.

Other areas are also using the same excuse to clean up the tabloids. Beijing Municipality has already investigated over 70 "tabloids that violate regulations," over 90 percent of whose prices "exceeded state regulations," of which, some even exceeded regulation prices 7-fold. All 52 tabloids that circulated in Tianjin were on the ban list and the municipality itself ordered a ban on the illegal tabloids "Stories and Musical Instruments" [GUSHI YU YUEQI] and "The Chinese Sphere" [JIUZHOU FANGYUAN], which aimed at "seeking exorbitant profits." Hubei's prohibition actions have already extended from Wuhan down to the counties, cities, towns and countryside. In addition, Anhui's Hefei, Fujian's Fuzhou, Yunnan's Kunming, Shaanxi's Xi'an, Sichuan's Chengdu and Guizhou's Guiyang are going into action one after another.

Shanghai Strict, Guangdong Lax

Right now, this saying is going around newspaper circles: "Shanghai is strict, Guangdong is lax."

Since March, there has been a marked decrease in tabloids on the streets of Shanghai; a "gift" from the Public Security Bureau and the Post Office. In early March, the Shanghai Post Office convened a meeting of branch directors, where the prohibition on the sale of unsound tabloids was reaffirmed, while those already stocked should be sealed up and returned. In areas beyond those managed by the Post Office, the Shanghai Public Security Bureau would take responsibility for comprehensive clean-up.

During this clean-up, Shanghai banned 63 "illegal tabloids" from 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, principally 7 tabloids from Guangxi, 6 from Hunan and 5 from Shaanxi, with others from places such as Guangdong, Jilin, Guizhou and Anhui. It has been estimated that over 10 million tabloids have already been sold. In the clean-up in late January, Shanghai investigated and dealt with 25 tabloids. The current clean-up is like Guangxi's, with 63 tabloids rounded up at one fell swoop.

During the clean-up, there were two big "harvests." The first occurred in late January, in Xin'gang Street, where two trucks full of tabloids were found in the house of a newspaper vendor who had no business license, all of which were confiscated. In addition, they say that the Shanghai Public Security Bureau arrested a Mr. Xu [1776], head of the city's metallurgical machinery factory. He was not in possession of a business license, but was illegally running a "distribution center for books, newspapers and magazines," had distributed 1.7 million "illegal tabloids" wholesale to 31 newstands and unlicensed vendors in the city proper and made a profit from them of over 6,000 yuan.

Guangdong has also carried out clean-ups, however they were much more low-keyed than Shanghai. The conference on rectifying the tabloid market stressed rule by law and reaffirmed that "all distributors and vendors of publications must obtain an industry and commerce business license." It is said that some people were displeased with Bo Yibo's speech blaming the tabloids, while Bo Yibo was displeased with Guangzhou's "low key." Although Guangzhou legally confiscated 350,000 copies of "illegal tabloids" such as "Golden Pheasant" [JIN JI], "Flood River" [LI JIANG] and "Orange Scent Pavilion" [GAN XIANG TING], still their stress on educating the wholesale merchants about the relevant policies is hardly the same as Guangxi's order for the province's tabloids to cease publication entirely and rectify. So lately, in Guangzhou proper, newsstands and Xinhua shudian outlets (those with registered permission) are freely selling tabloids and even old tabloids published in 1984 are displayed for sale. All prices exceed "state regulations" several times over.

In early April, the Guangzhou municipal party committee propaganda department director Huang Songhua [7906 5473 5478] further admonished cadres at all levels that, with regard to social and cultural life, they should strengthen their management, but not simply take up administrative methods to intervene. He said that a cautious attitude should be maintained in dealing with the new forms of entertainment that have appeared, neither discrimination nor worship of things are appropriate and they should explain their reasons, both good and bad. He talked about the lesson of Guangzhou, citing the example of a concert teahouse in Guangzhou that suffered censure because of its vulgar stage style and unhealthy song lyrics, but after going through rectification and guidance, the quality of singing was raised and, in the end, it gained the approval of all. If the knife had cut back at that time, there could not be the blossom that is in that concert teahouse today. He stressed that the low style tabloids will not be banned as long as they do not violate the regulations on publishing.

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